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Stock Issues Still Rise; Shipping Rates Up Third; Kent's Australian Job Off

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 9, 1939

Stock Market Up $1 to $2 in Leading Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market rose another $1 to $2 in leading issues in early dealings today, as the eager buying wave continued. Some week-end lightening of holdings quickly appeared, however, and early advances were reduced.

For the first time in months, Wall Street was as busy on a Saturday as an active week day, with brokers offices crowded, and a full complement of traders on the floor of the Exchange.

Commodity futures ran into some selling, with sugar futures opening about unchanged for the first time in several days, and cotton dipping $1.25 to $1.65 a bale.

Shipping Rates on Two Oceans Up One-Third

NEW YORK (AP)—Freight rates on cargo from Atlantic ports of the United States to Great Britain were increased 33⅓ per cent today by the North Atlantic-United Kingdom Conference.

At San Francisco it was announced yesterday that freight charges on ships operating between the Pacific Coast and Europe, and between South America and the West Coast, will be increased 33⅓ to 50 per cent Sept. 11.

Kent Joins Navy, Will Not Go to Australia

LONDON (AP)—The Duke of Kent and his wife, the former Princess Marina, will not go to Australia, where he was to have been Governor General, it was announced. The Duke has joined the Navy. Lord Gowrie will continue as Governor General.

Housewives Say Stores Are Profiteering

NEW YORK (AP)—Housewives retorted "profiteering" today to charges of "hoarding" of foodstuffs in the New York metropolitan area, the country's largest retail market. Ordinary shopping routines have been discarded for hasty canvassing of stores in some neighborhoods because of apparent shortages of certain prime necessities, notably sugar.

William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Markets Commissioner, replying to the hundreds of complaints received from housewives telling of advancing food prices, warned them against getting "panicky" and "hoarding food."

Chiang Assumes Full Power Over Four Banks

CHUNGKING (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek yesterday assumed the chairmanship of the executive board of the joint head office of China's big four note-issuing banks, established by the Central Government to consolidate national finances, broaden the base of currency, and enforce retrenchment of all Government activities. Other board members are Finance Minister H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong, Finance Expert, and Y. M. Chien, representing the Central Bank of China. General Chiang was granted power to "take whatever steps necessary" to meet national emergencies.

Soviet Limits or Bars 'Unfavorable' Exporting

MOSCOW (AP)—The Council of Peoples Commissars—the Soviet Cabinet—last night authorized the Foreign Trade Commissariat to limit or prohibit the export of goods from the U. S. S. R. to countries where conditions would cause "unfavorable conditions" for Soviet foreign trade, such as unfavorable legislation, administrative orders, administrative or court practice, or the introduction of currency restrictions.

The Council also authorized the Foreign Trade Commissariat to prohibit the dispatch of goods abroad which are not paid for in advance. Details of the action are still ambiguous.

Spain to Float 2,000,000,000 Peseta Loan

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's Cabinet today approved the floating of a 2,000,000,000 peseta loan ($220,000,000 nominal value) within Spain to retire National Treasury obligations and help pay reconstruction costs and war debts. The bonds would be issued immediately and would be payable in three years.

Radiocasters Told to Check War News

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radio broadcasting stations were urged to use "caution and restraint" in the handling of war news in the weekly bulletin of the National Association of Broadcasters. It advised members to keep the spirit of the President's Neutrality Proclamation.

U. S. Urged to Try Continuous Peace Efforts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Peace Conference suggested yesterday that the United States should initiate "continuous conference" of neutral nations in an effort to procure "a just peace." The suggestion was part of a six-point program adopted and sent in a letter to President Roosevelt. The organization is composed of peace groups.

Study of Atmospheric Tides May Help Forecast Weather

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Not tides of the sea nor tides of land masses, but tides in the atmosphere that twice daily pile up against the "shores of space," are receiving today the chief attention of meteorologists attending the Seventh Assembly of the International Geophysical Union. Such tides may play a significant part in future weather forecasting.

Tides of the sea have been connected with the moon's motion ever since the time of Newton who showed how universal gravitation between material bodies would also explain planetary motions. And recent studies of continental movements using earthquake recorders disclosed that the "solid" earth is really much like a toy balloon kicked out of shape by a small boy twice daily.

Dr. William Bowie, acting general secretary of the convention, Dr. F. A. Vening-Meinesz of The Netherlands, and Capt. N. H. Heck of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey likened the earth to a celestial football pulled out of shape by lunar gravity. And as earth and moon circle around the sun once a year, that flaming body likewise exerts an additional pull.

Such factors are taken into account automatically by tables used by seamen determining a ship's position at sea, by astronomers measuring distant stars and galaxies, and even by surveyors locating the boundary lines between two city lots.

Only within recent months have weather forecasters and researchers in meteorology come to recognize the importance of air mass analysis, the location and measure of large "oceans of air" in the atmosphere above. Now it seems they will need to take into account air tides as well.

Dr. Sydney Chapman, president of the Meteorological Association within the Union, and Chief Professor of Mathematics at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England, told of his latest work in tracing back the daily movement of air tides over a period of 100 years.

"My story of the search for the air-tides, as for a needle in the great haystack of old meteorological records, is ended so far as such records are concerned," he said. He found the average tide to be direct, that is, high pressure or high tide occurs when the moon is on or near the meridian, the north and south line passing directly overhead.

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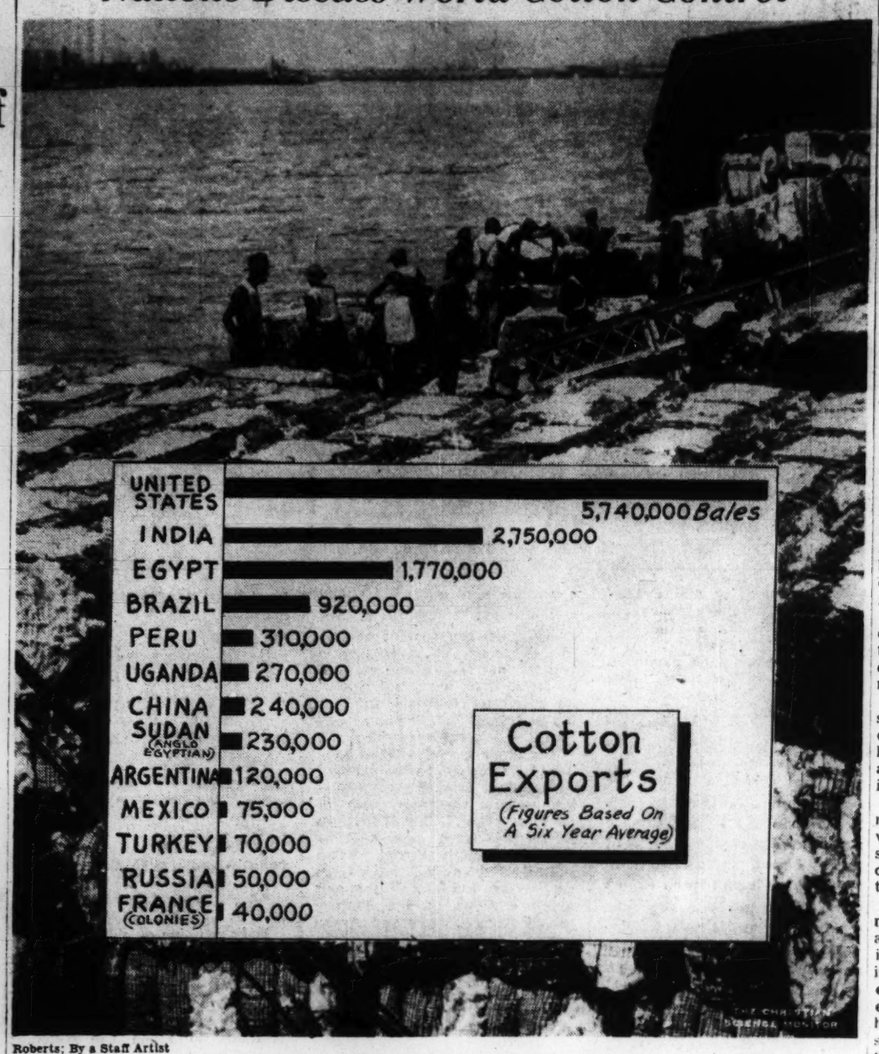
Nations Discuss World Cotton Control



Roberts; By a Staff Artist

Baled Cotton on a River Bank Is One Thing; Selling It Is Another

Chart shows principal exporting areas of the world in connection with the international conference on cotton at Washington. One product of the cotton conference has been the presentation of a reliable picture of the world trade situation in commercial cotton and the principal sources and trends of cotton exports. In addition to the cotton areas listed are the Belgian Congo, with 100,000 bales, and Iran, with 90,000 bales. The figures on the chart are unofficial.

World Cotton Committee To Continue Consultation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept 9 — As the international cotton meeting entered its final session here today, its delegates were prepared to vote adoption of a resolution recommending to the participating governments the appointment of a committee to continue the work of consultation and exploration looking toward some eventual world agreement on cotton production and marketing when conditions have stabilized enough to permit it.

There was no question as to the passage of the resolution, which constitutes the chief result of the conference and which is hoped to keep alive the thought of international co-operation even though it was agreed among the delegates that no pattern of world cotton control is possible during the existence of war. Discussion had to do merely with details of the work of information which is to be carried along.

The motion for the continuing committee was made by Pedro Beltran, cotton grower and broker and representative of Peru, one of the smaller but briskly expanding export nations, and was warmly supported by José Garibaldi Dantas for Brazil, which has risen to fourth position in exports, and by H. S. Malik for India, which is a steady producer of the coarser grades. Mr. Beltran urged that the surroundings and outcome of this meeting be not considered as at all discouraging but that the nations should genuinely expect to arrive at an arrangement for more orderly marketing of cotton after the war.

Earlier discussions had confirmed the opinion expressed by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, that war in Europe probably will lessen rather than improve the long-run demand for cotton. There would be relatively unpredictable currents of demand and supply governed partly by the availability of shipping, during the war, which would make an agreement untenable. But on the theory of curtailed aggregate demand there would exist a cotton problem after the war fully as serious if not more aggravated than the present one.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture expressed themselves as very well pleased with the result of the conference, considering the circumstances. When they originally called this exploratory meeting it was with the hope that the meeting would recommend a call for a full plenary conference of cotton-growing nations to draw up a plan of international control for cotton with marketing quotas such as exist by agreement in rubber and sugar and have been sought in wheat.

Even before the meeting convened, the Department was reconciled to the expectation that the most that could be done would be the provision of a standing committee such as has been called for.

The members of the committee will be designated by the respective governments and very likely will include a number of the spokesmen who have been here this week. The conference has been presided over by Harry L. Brown, United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Other nations represented include India, Egypt, Brazil, British exporting colonies, French exporting colonies, Russia, Peru, Mexico, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Windsors Receive Times Greeting

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, returning to England for the first time since they went into voluntary exile three years ago, were given a significant editorial welcome today from the influential London Times.

Significant, too—in the light of the stir developed by the Duke's abdication Dec. 10, 1936, to marry American-born Wallis Warfield, and the controversy over whether she should be addressed as "Your Royal Highness"—was the fact a British destroyer went to France to get them.

The Duke, ready to undertake an important wartime task for the Empire, left Cannes with his wife last night.

Intimate Message from Washington

President Finds Neutrality Implements at Hand Quite Handy for Present Use —Seems Determined to Keep Out of War

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The more he looked into this matter of neutrality, said President Roosevelt this week, the less need he found for legislation. The Executive appeared to have ample powers. And apart from the issue of repealing the arms embargo, the end of this eventful week found the President displaying a degree of vigor in his chosen task of administering an unillusioned neutrality, which may prove an eye-opener to those who branded him a wanton warmaker.

Take the matter of restricting American travel abroad. International l w is very weak in this respect. The American Neutrality Law goes only part way, forbidding an American neutral to travel on belligerent vessels. But the proclamation of Secretary Hull on this matter, indorsed by the President this week, is so drastic that it virtually requires Americans to stay at home and out of harm's way. Only "imperative necessity" is accepted by the State Department as grounds for issuing or validating a passport, and anyone who wants to find out that the State Department means precisely what those words denote, has only to talk with a few people who thought they had good reason for getting abroad and were bluntly rebuffed.

No precedent, no law, no expressed popular mandate required the President and Mr. Hull to issue these bans. This was simple executive policy-making of the most incisive sort.

The Voice of Experience

The first neutrality proclamation was more ink off the same pen. Here was no half-hearted draftsmanship, but a comprehensive and scrupulously compiled set of orders. The proclamation may have followed the broad traditional outlines of international law as the President himself said; but in addition to that it was a distillation of World War experience and was applied to the needs of today with a thoroughness which has no precedent in the labyrinth of American neutrality history.

The crucial test of the President's governmental neutrality, however, is not yet. He has done his best to get citizens out of harm's way; what will he do about American ships and their crews? Not passenger liners—for these will soon be tied up at their docks for the most part—but merchant ships. Carriers of grain and steel and gasolene and other supplies vital to Britain's carrying on of a war which by all accounts is just beginning? These are the supplies which Germany really cares about sinking before they get to Britain and France. Here the temptation to release the torpedo will be far greater than in the case of harmless travelers fleeing westward to their homes across the Atlantic.

There were two bills before Congress, both with Administration and State Department backing at one time or another, approaching this dilemma from opposite poles. The Pittman "cash and carry" bill in the Senate would have banned American shipping from taking part in this critical war supply trade. The Bloom bill in the House would have imposed on belligerents "cash but not necessarily carry"—meaning that American ships could have carried even arms and ammunition directly to British ports under favorable presidential action.

Which Will He Choose?

Which will the President choose? He is known to have strong leanings toward economic assistance for the Democratic powers at war. The supply trade requires more ship bottoms than Britain and France can easily provide. Will the President then continue to permit American ships to run the gantlet? Their hulls can be covered by war risk insurance—there is a bill to this end before Congress—but the crews in their cabins and holds cannot.

While waiting for some sign from the White House weathervane on these important questions, there remains one more important point in the summary of the first week of foreign war repercussions here. The President, and the people too from all indications, are approaching this effort to take sides mentally and keep neutral diplomatically with their eyes open and with many doubts as to how long it will last. Everyone knows what a hard job it will be; no one has many illusions.

There probably has never been an attitude in this country more favorable to neutrality, more like the determined neutrality of the Scandinavian countries. At the same time, the resolve not to be swept into war by high seas incidents frees the people for intelligent debate on the far more basic question of whether it is to the interest of the United States actively to help defeat Hitlerism, or to reserve its influence for the peacemaking which is to follow the war. It remains to be seen whether today's great experiment in neutrality without illusions operates to enlarge or to restrain the United States' share in the great conflict.

Saville R. Davis

Reich 'Expands' Borders To Prewar Polish Lines; U.S. Broadens Neutrality

Limited emergency as proclaimed by President opens way for further changes.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The state of "limited national emergency" in which the United States is now placed, and under which the national armed forces will speedily be increased by 104,500 men, is interpreted here as but the beginning of the exercise of vast emergency powers vested in the President.

Exactly what sort of further executive orders and proclamations the Chief Executive will issue under yesterday's emergency pronouncement is not yet clear.

It is not known under what statute the President declared an emergency to exist. Mr. Roosevelt himself said that he had such authority under a number of existing laws.

The Department of Justice intimated that the present emergency was proclaimed under vested constitutional powers of the President, and not by specific constitutional warrant.

So, as far as can be determined, nobody in Washington knows exactly how wide emergency authority has already been invoked. The impression is, however, that the emphasis on "limited national emergency" means that so far he has not called into being any substantial part of his vast so-called "war powers."

Can Affect Every Citizen

Such authority, under which sweeping changes in the national organization could be brought about affecting every single citizen, arises mainly from the National Defense Act of 1917. Under this statute, whenever the President declares a national emergency to exist "by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion, or disturbance of threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States . . ." he can go ahead and control exchange and transfers of credit and a good many other matters normally bound by statutory law.

Under many other statutes, when an emergency is declared to exist, the President can completely regulate or suspend radio stations. He can control raw materials of agricultural production under the A. A. A., coal is in rigid control through the Bituminous Coal Commission, machinery exists to administer national aviation, and various other established agencies—their powers extended through proclamation of an emergency—can enter almost every field of national activity.

Such are some of the controls that might be exercised upon proc-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

War Summary

Germany claimed its prewar boundaries in Poland today as minor operations on the Polish and western fronts continued: Page 1.

Field Marshal Göring conceded British mastery of the seas but contended Germany controls the Baltic: Page 15.

Canada, its Parliament still considering its position, witnessed growing support for Britain: Page 6.

The United States broadened its neutrality action as efforts to evacuate Americans from Europe were beset by many complications: Page 4.

Other war developments and analyses: Pages 1, 3, 4, 6, and 15.

Churches Asked To Help to Build A Kindlier World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Urging American Protestantism to strengthen the Administration's purpose to keep the United States out of war, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America today appealed to the clergy to base its support of American neutrality upon the determination to build a "kindlier world."

The appeal was issued by the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Council and minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church here, in response, he said, to requests for some immediate expression of judgment as to what the position of the churches should be, pending an official statement when the Council's Executive Committee meets on Sept. 22.

"Let us remain neutral, not selfishly, but as a people dedicated to that magnificent obsession of a kindlier world," Dr. Buttrick said. "Humbly penitent for our share in the world's guilt and suffering, staunchly maintaining those civil liberties vouchsafed to all under our Constitution, unperjured by propaganda or profiteering, let us keep peace in this land where men of all lands live in comradeship, so that we may bring peace to all mankind."

Clear motives were necessary to help maintain the will to peace in America, Dr. Buttrick declared, warning that it was "easy to be neutral from base motives."

"We must be neutral from high and sacrificial motives," he continued. "Not for physical safety, not in an attempt to maintain an impossible isolation from world problems, assuredly not for commercial gain, but rather because we know war is futile and because we are eager through reconciliation to build a kindlier world."

Students' 5-Point Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—A five-point program designed to protect American neutrality and to aid democracy throughout the world will be presented to the campuses and universities during the next two weeks, following its adoption by the National Executive Committee of the American Student Union here yesterday.

Meeting for a two-day fall planning conference, 100 chapter leaders and committee members approved proposals to lay down an embargo on Japan, extend the Good Neighbor Policy, aid aggression victims in Asia and Central Europe, fortify national unity through increased social security and throw American influence behind moves for a just and lasting peace.

These proposals were presented by Herbert Witt, executive secretary of the New York district.

Announcing a campus policy of the discussion of the causes and cures for war, the Union also called for a revision of the Neutrality Act along cash-and-carry lines so that it would act in favor of the opponents of Germany and for scholarships for Spanish students in American universities.

For a Better Peace

Amid war itself the thought of men continues to search not only for peace, but for ways to make peace endure. Writing in the Magazine Section today, Vera Micheles Dean makes a trenchant analysis of the essential steps to a new and better peace.

Written before hostilities began, the article offers proof that war itself does not alter the basic considerations on which the search for peace continues.

Poland moving Capital again — Advance by French made in the Saar basin area.

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP)—A German spokesman announced today that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had placed Germany's frontiers in the east where they were before 1914 and now considered such parts of the occupied sections of Poland as irrevocably German.

This statement indicates the annexation not only of Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) but also of those portions of East and West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Poznan (Posen) and Silesia which were taken from Germany by the Versailles Treaty and handed to Poland.

[The total area of these districts is 17,810 square miles, the normal population about 3,854,000.]

Summary of Moves

(The following account of the latest events on the Polish and French fronts has been compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.)

The German claim that swift motorized units had entered Warsaw at 5:15 p. m. Sept. 8 was partly borne out by the Poles, who, from their radio at Lwow yesterday, announced that "the enemy is at the gates of Warsaw." Otherwise the fate of the Polish Capital had been concealed in conflicting radio announcements all on the wavelength of the Warsaw station.

On the West front the French have once more announced gains, extending as far as the Saar River in Germany with capture of most of the Warndt forest west of Forbach, intended to ease the pressure on Poland.

Confusion was caused by Warsaw radio announcements. One, speaking Polish with a German accent, said Warsaw was being entered by German forces. The other denied that the capital had fallen. "The Germans," he said, "have taken over our wavelength. Everyone in Warsaw is at his post."

Warning to Residents

The purportedly German announcer warned all residents of Warsaw that they faced punishment, if found with weapons when the city finally falls. He ordered janitors to collect guns and store them in basements.

At 10:55 p. m. the Polish station at Lwow had announced that the Germans, whose motorized units had made swift progress from the north during the day, had entered the residential suburbs of Warsaw, within the city limits.

The station identified as Warsaw said:

"The push of the German Army has been so terrific that Polish land forces have been obliged to yield in the direction of Kielce, 50 miles northeast of Krakow and Tarnoff, where they will take up new positions."

Earlier the Lwow radio had called upon all men, women and children to defend the capital city inch by inch. The announcer there had stated huge barricades, including overturned streetcars, had been built to obstruct the swift German motorized units.

Bombs Dumped on Bridges

The station identifying itself as Warsaw asserted that German planes were dumping loads of bombs onto the Vistula River bridges in Warsaw.

At 11:40 p. m. the announcer, speaking in English, said "The Germans are bombing purely nonmilitary objectives in the central and most densely populated sector of the town."

The English speaker said:

"Due to constant heavy air raids on the bridges, the inhabitants had moved to the center of Warsaw, where now there is severe bombing.

"The entire populace, with the full support of radio warnings, now is preparing a defense in the streets, erecting barricades of all sorts and digging deep trenches in the hope of catching enemy tanks.

"Streetcars are running, shops are open and there is no food shortage.

"Crowds of refugees streaming in from the provinces were utterly destitute and in shocking condition. They were cared for in Warsaw."

Poles Plan New Defense

Diplomatic dispatches received in Budapest said the Polish Army was planning to retreat to the east bank of the Vistula at Warsaw, blasting bridges behind them.

Positions were said to be already prepared for a stubborn defense there, just south of the capital.

The Polish Army was described as having made an orderly retreat.

The danger zone of the next few days, it was believed would be in the south, where the Germans are driving toward Lwow.

These dispatches said that if the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

The Week in Focus: Poland Fights for Existence; Allies Refuse Sell-Out Compromise

Limited Emergency in U. S.; American Nations to Confer

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Can it be only a week since last we met to view the course of events in perspective? Each of these seven days condensed an epoch between sunrise and twilight. The nights were dark over Europe, unlighted by any glimmer that might be seen by hostile airmen. The gallant Athenia lies on the bottom of the sea, first victim of a torpedo launched without warning.

Almost a week of general European war finds Poland driven deep into its own territory. France makes preliminary attacks on the Western Front. Britain sends troops to France and opens aerial warfare against the German Navy at Wilhelmshaven. The "war of words" proceeds at white heat. British war planes drop millions of leaflets over Germany, addressed to the German people.

Beneath the military and diplomatic events now shaping the world's future, what of the peoples? What of broken homes, of shattered dreams, of civilization's precious handiwork crushed beneath tanks, of villages thatched with flame?

Thousands have already lost the war. Millions fight on. Neutral nations consolidate their positions. Once war begins between the giants among nations, every household feels its impact in higher food prices, if not otherwise.

The Athenia

Sinking of merchant ships by German submarines and by British and French war vessels has become a daily occurence. Many of the sinkings proceed in strict accord with laws of war, but the British Donaldson liner Athenia was attacked by an outlaw.

American diplomatic representatives conducted a scrupulous investigation among survivors. The State Department at Washington on Sept. 8 released an official report to the effect that the Athenia was torpedoed by a submarine. Of the 1,418 persons aboard, 313 were Americans. The Donaldson Line reports 128 persons lost or unaccounted for. How many Americans are included is not yet known.

Proceeding away from the war zone toward Canada with a capacity load of passengers, mostly voluntary refugees, the 15,000-ton Athenia was struck at 8:59 p. m., Sept. 3. Britain had declared at 11 a. m. the same day that a state of war existed against Germany. In the last war, three years of fighting preceded the sinking of the Lusitania. The first night of this war brought its Lusitania.

The attacking submarine made no effort to save passengers. Fortunately the ship remained afloat some hours, and rescuers sped to the survivors in bobbing life-boats, 250 miles northwest of Ireland.

Berlin stoutly denies that a German submarine is guilty.

Winston Churchill, new British First Lord of the Admiralty, strongly implied in his report to Commons that a U-boat was suspected.

There the matter stands. "A submarine" is vouched for by reliable eye-witnesses. The nationality is not vouched for by those who saw a conning tower break water from 800 to 1,000 yards off the Athenia's port quarter.

How War Came

France followed Britain into war with Germany by a few hours, at 5 p. m., Sept. 3. Hitler refused to comply with the British and French ultimatums for evacuation of German troops from Poland as the prior condition for further negotiations.

In a five-point rejection, Hitler accused Britain of sabotaging German peace efforts. He repeated the now familiar technique of picturing an attack against a smaller power as a defense of an abused German minority.

Herr Hitler did not mention how Czechs have been converted into paid serfs and scattered from their homeland into Germany, as reported Sept. 8 by the American Rev. Waitstill Sharp, just returned from refugee work in Czechoslovak regions.

Britain and France proved they were through with retreat before inhumanity and deception, when they made good their pledge to Poland. To the last, Reich apologists sought in a White Book to fasten blame on Britain. Historians must judge words on paper against events of these past pre-war years.

—Streaten, Dallas Morning News
The Lock on the Henhouse Door

—Scott, The Oregonian
New Japanese Policy "Splendid Isolation"

—Cargill, The Daily Tribune
The Fool's Argument!

United States Neutrality

The United States promptly invoked the Neutrality Act. On Sept. 5 President Roosevelt proclaimed that a "state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France, Poland, and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand." Canada is carefully omitted, as no formal declaration of being at war had come from Ottawa, and has not at this writing.

Canada might prove more useful to Britain as an intermediary for the importation of raw materials from the United States. Direct or indirect export of "arms, ammunition, or implements of war" is forbidden under the American Neutrality Act of 1937. The President's formal proclamation of embargo, with lists of prohibited articles, is dated Sept. 5. But there is no ban on export of raw materials.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported determined to summon Congress and seek removal of the arms embargo, which largely deprives the Allies of their sea-power advantage, and plays into the hands of the German Army. He is undecided when to call Congress.

In a broadcast to the nation Sept. 3, the President pledged a genuine neutrality, but added significantly: "I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well. Even a neutral has a right to take account of facts. Even a neutral cannot be asked to close his mind or his conscience." A few hours before, the Athenia had been sunk.

The week passed without adding other nations to the original combatants, beyond members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts formed a new Government in South Africa when Premier Hertzog held back from supporting Britain. Malta and many sections of the Empire joined Britain. Jews and Arabs patched up their differences in Palestine to support Britain against a potential ruler they consider worse.

Panama Conference

The American nations—North, Central, and South—enter the war period as neutrals. So did they in 1914, but with conspicuous differences from the 1939 situation. In 1914 the American nations were divided and took little if any concerted action regarding neutrality. Eight later went to war singly.

At Panama on Sept. 21, delegates from the Americas will meet to consider means for consolidating their neutrality measures. This conference is a rapid application of the Declaration of Lima, adopted last December. The Declaration provides for consultation in event the security of the Americas is menaced in any way.

With submarines reported active in and near the Caribbean, and with South American ports already becoming havens for ships in flight or in distress, the war strikes close to this Continent. Panama delegates must weigh how far the Americas want to go in supplying fuel to submarines, how to cushion inter-American trade against war's dislocations, and what to do should America be more directly menaced.

Italy Waits

Italy remains outside the war officially. How much aid is being given to Germany secretly is not known. The Mediterranean offers a channel for supplies to reach the Reich. But Britain's blockade is tightening at all sea entrances of Germany.

Russia also waits, the vast mysterious neutral believed to be supplying materials to Germany, and watching the capitalist world weaken itself by war.

Italian and German feelers were put out to see if Britain and France would consider ending the war after Poland had been taken. London and Paris repeated that their aim is to destroy Naziism.

'Limited Emergency'

Neutral America looked to its defenses within and without. A naval patrol was established along American coasts from the Canal to Maine. Increases in the Army and Air Force moved forward.

To cope with demands for defense measures, and to defend America's neutral position, President Roosevelt Sept. 8 proclaimed that "a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States . . ."

In the Caribbean, the Army occupied its new advanced air base on the island of Puerto Rico, an American territorial possession.

Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader in America, predicted that Adolf Hitler would win the war, and said the Bund will do all it can to keep America neutral.

War Takes Its Toll

Familiar effects of war are being re-enacted. The unnatural stimulus to production of war materials, and the demand for food, send higher prices into every kitchen account book.

War profiteers appear. The stock market climbs erratically. On Sept. 5 the turnover of stocks in New York reached 5,930,000 shares. By noon of that day the industrial issues averaged 17 points above the average of Sept. 1.

New York housewives meanwhile complained that food prices were skyrocketing. Dun & Bradstreet reported that the wholesale price per pound of 31 food commodities advanced more than 16 cents last week.

The financial puzzles of war reached larger proportions in Europe, where observers wondered how the war could be paid for. Even the possible revision of American arms embargo legislation is kept on a "cash and carry" basis.

And the human cost of war . . . ?

Into Berlin and Paris roll the first trainloads—no less—of wounded. And the war has not begun. These are just skirmishes.

Skilled Administrator Chosen As Head of Bonneville Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—While plans are going ahead for extending the grid of "master lines" from Bonneville dam, and various potential people's utility districts are considering legal and voting problems, officials of the Bonneville Project here are waiting for Dr. Paul J. Raver, newly appointed Bonneville chief, to take over his administrative duties here Sept. 15.

Dr. Raver, long connected with the Illinois Commerce Commission and recently named its chairman, will relieve Acting Administrator F. A. Banks, who has been serving on a temporary basis since May 4, shortly after the passing of J. D. Ross, the first administrator.

Mr. Banks will return as chief engineer of Grand Coulee dam, which duties he continued during his tenure as head of the Bonneville project.

"Secretary Ickes has selected a man whose entire career is a record of public service," Mr. Banks declared. "From the time of his graduation as an engineer in 1917, when he joined the army, Dr. Raver has been a devoted public servant."

One of the major webs in the Bonneville project "grid" of transmission lines will be the 220,000-volt line across Clark and Cowlitz counties to connect the Bonneville substation at Vancouver and Kelso and thus bring Bonneville power into Washington's Puget Sound area.

Bids will be concluded this month and actual work started soon, for completion is scheduled in the late spring of 1940.

Completion of the line will permit the Bonneville super-power "grid" to carry power into the well-settled farm areas of southwestern Washington much as its Vancouver - Eugene line, now nearly finished, taps a similar area in western Oregon.

Both lines will branch from Ampere, Bonneville's huge substation near Vancouver where the high voltage power is brought west from Bonneville dam, 40 miles up the Columbia.

The Kelso terminus of the new line, in turn, will act as a diversion point for power which will be sent north to Chehalis and the Puget Sound area, and, ultimately, west to Aberdeen, Cathlamet, and near-by communities.

American Friends Of France Formed

PARIS (AP) — Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, the financier, whose "American Committee for Devastated France" helped the needy during the World War, announced Sept. 8 the formation of a similar organization to function in this war.

It will be known as the "American Friends of France," and will work closely with French military authorities to render aid to persons forced to leave their homes, place children in schools, and supply medical attention for refugees.

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Britain's Care For Evacuated Well Arranged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Home defense plays an important role in the activities which Britain is today conducting in its prosecution of the war. Perhaps one of the most pressing problems is that of accommodating the large populations that the evacuation of centers like London has thrust upon the more sparsely settled districts.

The organization of home defense services, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced in his first summary of war activities, is rapidly being completed. The regional organization, he told the Commons, is functioning well, and while there is still some shortage of whole-time personnel, this is chiefly in the country districts.

"The enforcement of the blackout is proceeding satisfactorily, the Prime Minister said. "With the help of the Air Force reconnaissance every night it has been found possible to discover light irregularly showing and action is at once taken to deal with the offenders.

"The Government decided last Thursday (Aug. 31) that the plans for evacuation mainly in respect to school children should be put into operation. Evacuation started on Friday morning (Sept. 1). In a number of towns it was completed on Saturday (Sept. 2).

"In London where the problem is exceptionally large it was completed by Monday (Sept. 4). The operation has now been substantially completed and has covered not only those towns for which plans had been worked out beforehand, but also a number of other vulnerable areas. So far, approximately 1,475,000 children and mothers have been evacuated in the country as a whole. The arrangements for evacuation and transport were carried out without a hitch and those responsible for reception in receiving areas have displayed remarkable enterprise, efficiency, and good will.

"The process of assimilating this large increase of population in the receiving areas will take time and call for tolerance and mutual understanding. Schools are to be reopened in the receiving areas as quickly as possible and both public authorities and voluntary effort will be busily occupied with measures for the welfare of the children and for the assistance of the householders who are so generously providing homes for the mothers and children."

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Radio Companies Take Action To Restrain War Broadcasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The American radio industry, recalling some lessons of the past and looking ahead to prevent full Government control, has taken steps to introduce restraint in its treatment of war news.

The National Association of Broadcasters is currently urging its members to exercise extreme care in handling of war bulletins, in order to play down emotional and dramatic presentation of news. The N. A. B. has sent the following urgent advice to its members:

"Though it is felt every broadcaster has endeavored to broadcast factual news, free from bias or editorial opinion, even before the code was adopted last July, headquarters would like to point out that the method and manner in which news is handled during the present situation are being as carefully scrutinized as is the content of the news broadcast itself.

"While it should not be necessary for any newscaster or announcer to change his style of delivery, it should be pointed out that all news broadcasts, especially news 'flashes' interrupting another program already on the air, should be handled with the greatest degree of restraint.

"News matter which is obviously sensational, though thoroughly accredited to a responsible source, should be carefully checked and confirmed as far as possible before it is broadcast. Statements in conflict coming from censored belligerent sources should be paired and notice to the public should be given that all news from belligerent countries has passed under the blue pencil of the Government censor before becoming available to American listeners."

This advice follows statements by Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary who also handles radio contacts, that the radio is still a "rookie" in wartime service, and has got to prove its ability to maintain neutrality and reasonable caution in news-dissemination. Particularly difficult is the question as to whether stations should seek to allocate equivalent time between partisans of the respective sides. The whole question bristles with problems for the broadcasters.

Perhaps the most graphic statement of the basic problem was quoted by N. A. B. in its advice to broadcasters, from recent writings of Dorothy Thompson, who said in part:

"The spoken word is possibly far more inflammatory than the written word. The human voice is a more potent conveyor of emotion than is the printed page; it is less likely to appeal to reason; it is more capable of being misunderstood; from time immemorial it has been used to sway and control masses, and this possibility has been incalculably augmented by the radio and the power of reaching millions."

Arising from just such reflections, broadcasting officials are now discussing with one another means of organizing present news broadcasts to prevent sensational aspects and to minimize the effects of propaganda. Many of the present re-broadcasts from Europe have been severely criticized in Washington as un-neutral and propagandist. It is admitted that some of them were, but at the same time broadcasters feel that they had news interest and value, and if a fair break was given to both sides their legitimacy is defended. As regular news bulletins from Europe lose much of their value through censorships, a further problem arises.

It is already clear, therefore, that the radio—which made such a tremendous start in the early weeks of crisis and war—faces severe problems and is in the process of readjusting some of its practices severely.

Pittman Opposes Repetition of A.E.F.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Chairman Key Pittman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee said, Sept. 8, he was unalterably opposed to sending American troops abroad "under any circumstances."

"If the Germans should bring submarine warfare into American waters outside New York, I would be for sending our destroyers to stamp them out like so many rattlesnakes, without any declaration of war," said the Senator from Nevada. "I would never approve sending our troops to Europe, however."

Senator Pittman, leader of the group that proposes abolition of the existing embargo on manufactured implements of war, said he believed there would be a special session of Congress to settle that question.

Washington Record

The President:

Broadcast a message to the "whole of America" on the outbreak of war in Europe; issued two neutrality declarations, one under the terms of international law, the other under the requirements of the Neutrality Act of 1937; issued new regulations for use of Panama Canal; proclaimed state of limited national emergency, to strengthen United States neutrality in the European war and bring national defenses within the limits of peace time authorizations.

State Department:

Secretary Hull issued an order that all passports be returned to the State Department and no new ones be issued except for "imperative necessity."

The Republic of Panama issued a formal invitation to the United States to attend an emergency Pan American neutrality conference.

New York to Vote In Fall on Change Of County Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—A referendum to reorganize and reform New York City's county government system today was assured for the election in November, when implementing petitions carrying 75,000 signatures were filed with the City Clerk by the County Reform Committee. The vote is designed to give the citizens a chance to perform for themselves a service in government economy and efficiency on which their authorized agents have been thwarting them since 1935, when the change was mandated, but placed in the hands of the city's law-making body.

Specifically, the proposal is to abolish sheriffs, registers and other strictly county officials in the five counties of the greater city and instate a city-wide sheriff and a city-wide register in their place as well as transfer the staffs on this $500,000 county payroll to civil service status after eliminating useless and overlapping jobs.

The reform is one for which Mayor La Guardia has been fighting ever since he took office in 1934. City political forces have resisted the removal of the fat slice of patronage these offices represent, particularly as the Fusion Mayoralty increasingly took over incumbencies and operations which for so long had made New York city management a property of the local Democratic machine. It was first shelved by the Board of Aldermen, predominantly controlled by Tammany forces, and when this body was superseded by the City Council under the new city charter last year, the Democratic bloc was still strong enough to filibuster it out the window.

The drive for signatures for the referendum petitions had the backing of Mayor La Guardia with various civic groups co-operating as the County Reform Committee headed by M. D. Griffith. The canvass brought 25,000 more signatures than the law requires, and the list was filed by Mr. Griffith accompanied by Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, only woman member of the City Council and sponsor of the bills to effect the change throughout that body, which were defeated; James M. Kieran, of the La Guardia secretariat, and Representative Vito Marcantonio.

The presence of John T. Dooling, Chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, at the city clerk's office was believed to indicate that the Tammany organization might file objections to the petitions should grounds be found within the 30-day period they must be subjected to examination for validity. Mr. Griffith said that most of the signatures were obtained by non-political civic groups.

Covered Bridges to Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Six more covered bridges in Eastern Pennsylvania will be destroyed by the State Highway Department to make way for modern structures of steel and concrete. Heavy automobile and truck travel has weakened them and made them dangerous for use.

State of Limited Emergency Opens Way to Added Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

lamation of an emergency. But yesterday's is only a "limited" emergency, and so far action has been relatively minor. The President carefully minimized his decision, implying that it was only to permit him to expand the national defenses and create budgetary deficiencies in advance of the session of Congress.

Much Remains to Be Seen

It remains to be seen just how "limited" the emergency status turns out to be.

While the President's warning against sensational interpretations of his proclamation seems to have had its effect, nevertheless the fact is that the best authorities in Washington cannot precisely define the situation nor forecast confidently whether the most sweeping controls may not be applied at any time.

However, the President's policy since the outbreak of war has been to reassure the public of his intention to proceed cautiously but diligently "to the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcement of . . . neutrality, and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorization."

Yesterday's orders are aimed at the following results in the defense forces:

	Present	Proposed	Maximum peace strength
Army	210,000	227,000	280,000
Navy	110,000	145,000	191,000
Marines	18,500	25,000	38,000
National Guard	190,000	235,000	428,000

In addition, the President increased the number of Federal Bureau or Investigation agents by 150, to engage in work to expose and prevent spying, counter-espionage, sabotage and belligerent propaganda in the United States.

Whatever the national defense increases cost will be paid for out of current appropriations. That means that these appropriations will be used up a month or two ahead of time, before June 30, 1940. The Administration will have to go to Congress well before that date to ask for deficiency appropriations. The practice is not unusual, and in present circumstances is not expected to lead to any complications.

Many More Men Needed

The increases, as the foregoing figures show, still leave a considerable gap before peacetime maximums are reached. They will be carried out through recruitment, and calling back to the colors first-line reserves, ex-officers and men of long service. They are needed, officers insist, to make up long standing deficiencies.

The legalities and potentialities of the present situation may be summarized in this way:

The President declares a state of limited emergency under his general powers. But specific acts under that proclamation must spring in the main from various statutes which give him such power once an emergency has been found to exist.

Thus, the allocation of $500,000 to help in repatriating Americans came from the State Department's 1940 Appropriation Act; the increases of the F. B. I. came under the 1937 Neutrality Law, and other statutes give the President power—once an emergency is invoked—to regulate vast parts of the national economy.

While these potentialities exist, there is every indication that Mr. Roosevelt intends to go slowly and only as necessity seems to demand. To apply immediately quasi wartime powers, and to regulate industries or resources which were perfectly well-behaved, would produce a severe public reaction, most observers believe.

The best indication of the gaps in even these wide powers is the fact that the Administration wishes to move legally against profiteering, under the emergency declaration, but so far its law officers say it cannot do so without new legislation.

President Relaxes At Hyde Park Home

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—In the quiet of his Hudson Valley home, President Roosevelt relaxed today after a fortnight of labor and anxiety occasioned by European hostilities. Direct telephone lines to the White House and the State Department in Washington kept him in touch, however, with developments abroad

Barring unforeseen events, White House officials said no major announcements could be expected from the President over the week end, but should Canada decide to declare war on Germany, they said, Mr. Roosevelt would instruct the State Department to issue a proclamation, already drawn up, adding the Dominion to the nations to which the American neutrality policy applies.

The President arrived from Washington last night to visit his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, who recently returned from Europe. She met his special train at near-by Highlands and rode with him in a White House car to the family estate.

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Washington Sideglances

Peace! White House 'Crisis' becomes 'Peace' with co-operation of two nations—Poland seems to have won skirmish in battle of propaganda—Americanisms: Lord Lothian adopts two Yankee customs.

"Peace": "Peace" is the black kitten which appeared at the White House Offices as Lord Lothian was presenting his credentials, and which was taken blithely on his shoulder by the new envoy as the photographers took scores of shots.

First they called the kitten "Crisis," but her name was swiftly changed to "Peace." And now "Peace" is the pet of Sarah Lyons, granddaughter of a member of the White House police force. Yesterday a packet of food for "Peace" arrived from the British Embassy.

* * *

"Information Bureau": "Foreign Agent Number 13" in the United States, thus registered at the State Department under new law, is Edward Weintal, Director of the Polish Information Service. His is the first new "propaganda" office opened in Washington. Presumably it will be followed by numerous others, although French and British information offices already exist in New York.

There is also a Ukranian Bureau in Washington, the Czechs are well represented here and in New York, and there are many other channels, devious or straight, spreading "information" about the European conflict. The tide of propaganda has, of course, only just begun.

One Washington reporter, who was working on a little weekly newspaper in a rural town during the last war, remembers the deluge of free handouts which reached his remote spot. Everything from mimeographed releases to pictures, cuts, mats, and even ready-print, in color, of serial stories relating in various guises how a brave American boy had rescued an imperilled Belgian girl and then escaped from a horrible prison camp.

* * *

Americanisms: Among numerous innovations introduced by the new British Ambassador in the Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, two are especially revealing. In the corridor outside Lord Lothian's office, accessible for all the secretaries, there is a news ticker—the first news ticker ever to invade these precincts. On the Ambassador's library table there is a silver tray, with tall glasses and ice cubes, and . . . a pitcher of orange juice.

* * *

Democratic Restrictions: The tiniest of the changes the war has brought to Washington concerns the White House portico. During the last war, the entire White House grounds were shut off with chains. Now they are still open. But the front portico, beneath which Washingtonians and tourists were permitted freely to walk either as they toured the grounds or were on their way to the Executive Offices or the State Department, is now forbidden. You have to circle the portico; you can't walk underneath it. But otherwise, the residence of the President of the United States isn't half so isolated as the residences of thousands of wealthy families in every state in the Union.

* * *

Careful Diplomats: Perhaps the most delicate task the embassies and consulates here admit they are performing—there are doubtless numerous others of which we can only speculate—is the job of fending off those who volunteer for military service. Under the President's first neutrality proclamation, recruiting or accepting volunteers is rigidly prohibited. Yet persons continue to deluge the Polish, French, British, Canadian, and other diplomatic offices with urgent demands to be accepted as volunteers. The only course for such persons is to go to some foreign country and enlist. But the diplomats do not even venture to explain this. One legation adopts this form of words: "Sorry, there is nothing we can do for you about that."

* * *

Midnight Calls: It must be admitted that some of these calls of "volunteers" to serve in the war come late at night, and in voices that are not exactly coherent. One unfortunate friend of ours has to accept calls at his home on behalf of a popular legation. After a long and hard day and evening at the legation, he is awakened through half the night by exhilarated persons calling up to offer their services. The calls start at about midnight. They require much diplomacy and patience.

* * *

Initials: Unlike Aunt Polly's back fence, the limestone walls of the Capitol can't be frequently whitewashed, and the summer's crop of initials and names incised by tourists stands out in fresh new stone. The result is a very folksy air about the lower porticos and terraces of the stern old building. Occasionally there is a revealing last name — and they run to at least a score of nationalities—but usually it is just "Anne" or "Jack" or "Max" or "Roberta"—symbols of a certain youthful irreverence which somehow doesn't seem at all amiss among so much classic austerity.

Even this desire to make one's mark in high places has its gentlemen's agreement, however, its unwritten rules. Search as the inquirer may, there are no records of young summer romance: no hearts or "Billy loves Joan." Possibly there is some intuition which warns the tourist that here is no fit place for intimacies.

* * *

Third term for Garner? A lot of speculation has been indulged as to whether President Roosevelt will be a candidate for a third term. Many of the more conservative Democrats have turned their favor to Vice-President John N. Garner as a nominee in 1940. Implying an expectation that Mr. Roosevelt will not head the ticket then, the Garner boom weighs against a possible attempt to shatter the two-term tradition.

Thus far, the third-term question has been asked only of Mr. Roosevelt. Yet conceivably it could arise in a way to call an an answer from Mr. Garner. Supposing Mr. Roosevelt should receive renomination in 1940, would Mr. Garner consent, if asked, to run with him for a third term as Vice-President. Or would he consider that the precedent as to the Chief Magistracy applies also to the second position in the Government?

Of course, if Roosevelt forces dominated the convention they might seek to displace the Texan from the ticket. The "brain trust," which in 1932 feared he was too radical, now consider him too conservative. But now, as then, the Administration might need his support to hold the wings of the Party together. In that case, what would Mr. Garner think of a third term as Vice-President?

Marine Scene From Florida

Wide World

Strange Craft Plies a Lily Pond

The youthful Bobby Self discovers that a lily pad can be put to good use as a sailboat. So he hoists a mainsail and starts out upon a journey around a pond in Woodlawn Park at Miami. There seems to be considerable size to the Florida variety of the lily pad so Bobby has plenty of room to tack around any other vessels which might challenge his course along the luxuriant shore.

Press Censors Attempt to Keep Hungary Neutral

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9 (AP)—Crowds pack the sidewalk cafes in the cities of southeastern Europe to read the newspapers, and throng the streets in front of newspaper office bulletin boards. But censorship drastically limits the war news they get.

Budapest provides a good picture of what happens in a country whose Government wields the blue pencil in the interests of remaining neutral.

Although the city is only 50 miles from German-occupied Slovakia, and only 150 miles from the scene of bitter fighting in Poland, people here know far less of what is happening than those in America.

Budapest has over 35 daily papers. Copies of all of them are available at the sidewalk cafes, where thousands, at all hours of the day and night, sit reading every word in the tabloid-sized sheets.

Space Filled In

If they are reading the morning papers, they see no visible sign of censorship, for the editors have time to fill in the blank spaces caused by the censor's deletions. But all week the afternoon papers have been full of glaring white spaces where objectionable news had appeared. The deletions were made too near press time for the editors to fill the holes. Each day there is more white space and less black print.

Sometimes only single words or isolated sentences are pulled out, sometimes whole paragraphs, and occasionally entire columns. Often censors leave the dispatches untouched but eliminate sensational headlines over them.

One afternoon paper carried a story of French and German troops at the Siegfried line fraternizing and throwing bunches of flowers at each other. In a rival paper, the headline on the same story was allowed to remain but the entire dispatch was eliminated.

Headline Deleted

Another deletion was on the headline over a story of German success in freeing Danzig from "oppression."

One Budapest paper failed to appear on schedule Sept. 8 due to censorship difficulties.

The most wholesale censorship so far occurred when big chunks were hacked out of an article on the difference in the Hungarian and German characters. The article said land reforms would provide "a Siegfried Line for the protection of Hungary's future."

Despite Budapest's proximity to the battle front, there has been a notable absence of war photographs.

Telephonic censorship, meanwhile, is becoming more vigilant throughout Europe. A Budapest resident's attempt to tell a friend in Moscow about the sinking of the British liner Athenia was frustrated by a censor in Berlin, through which the call was routed. The German official kept interfering until the subject was dropped.

Curb Is Demanded On U. S. Radicals

WASHINGTON (AP) — After hearing testimony that Joseph Stalin dictated policies of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the Dies Committee demanded Sept. 8 that the Party be compelled to register with the State Department and explain its activities.

"The party is nothing but an agent of the Comintern and, because of that, is indirectly an agent of the Soviet Government and should be recorded as that in this country," said Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois.

Benjamin Gitlow, former General Secretary of the Party, had testified that Earl Browder, present leader of the party, was "at the mercy of the Comintern." Gitlow said that at a conference he had with Stalin in 1927, the latter urged that American Communists give particular attention to winning over trade union officials.

Bolivia's Soldier-President Aims Chiefly at Public Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 9—Although Provisional President Carlos Quintanilla announced he will follow the lines of the "totality of power" program initiated by the late President German Busch, his first official statement contains expressions which can be interpreted as a desertion of the rigid authoritarian principles of his former comrade in arms.

Strictly speaking, the new Executive has no policy. The Army, as the stoutest bulwark of national discipline, was forced to take over the Government with the passing of Colonel Busch. General Quintanilla, as Commander-in-Chief, was deputed Provisional President. His first act, in the name of his brother officers, was to emphasize that he and they wished to vacate government and politics as soon as possible.

The advent of General Quintanilla represents a continuation of military rule. This is accepted as necessary, considering the difficulties bequeathed by the Chaco war and the social and economic experiments of the preceding regime. The "peril of anarchy" was mentioned in the Army proclamation and a "firm hand" to maintain order was promised by the new President.

The present position is put before the nation as follows: "The Constitution is suspended and, therefore, the powers and attributes emanating therefrom are annulled. The Army does not ignore the Constitution; it takes things as it finds them." Citizens' liberties will be respected. There will be no belligerent action against anybody. But "libertinism will be cut at the root" and an "energetic hand" will "maintain public order, even at the cost of greater sacrifices."

General Quintanilla has pledged his word that he has no political ambitions. He will relinquish the Presidency as soon as the country is ready to "return to democratic life." Meantime, he says:

"I will maintain all public officials in their posts, taking care that the administration is cleansed. I will make the nation limit its expenditures to its revenues and see that the money received is spent according to national requirements. My economic policy will follow the principles which inspired General Busch (the title is posthumous) because I recognize the patriotic aims of my comrade, the ex-President."

The Government changes were attended by a certain amount of popular clamor, directed especially against Chile. Fervor was aroused by rumors, stated to have emanated from the Sucre military zone, that Chilean maneuvers had been discovered against the territorial rights of Bolivia. Chile was alleged to be acting in agreement with Argentina and Paraguay.

Provincial President Quintanilla smoothed the troubled international feeling by formal testimony to the happy Bolivian relationships with neighboring countries which, he said, he would do his best to consolidate, encouraging commercial and cultural friendships.

The new Executive fought as subaltern in the 1898 civil war and has always been influential but never closely identified with politics.

Food Conditions in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—While Britain lost no time in enforcing a blockade on Germany and striking at its food sources, they prepared for the time when their own people must "tighten their belts."

In a statement on the expected rationing of bacon and butter, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Food, explained a great deal of Britain's supplies of these foods came from Northern Europe and it was to be expected that some of the supplies might be interrupted in the early stages of the war.

"I do not think," Mr. Morrison said, "that the ships would be submarined coming across—the Navy would look to that—but the supplying countries might have to economize themselves."

Mr. Morrison said there had been some trouble regarding fish supplies as a result of the recall of the fishing fleet by the Admiralty but that he was confident this problem would be solved as soon as the new Food Ministry had time to get its organization running smoothly.

The Ministry of Information said difficulties had been experienced in certain districts in obtaining supplies of sugar but that "this has been due solely to purchases far exceeding the normal amount."

"Steps have been taken," it was added," to increase the output of the refineries in order to replenish traders' stocks."

The communiqué said an order would be issued shortly to move certain bulk stocks of food from vulnerable areas. Large quantities of meat, butter, and tea were moved to provincial stores a few days ago, it was stated.

The Government's first price-fixing regulations issued by the Food Ministry yesterday provided that prices in effect Sept. 1 were to remain unchanged.

It was announced, meanwhile, that movies in comparatively safe areas would be permitted to reopen today for the first time since the war started.

In pressing their blockade of Germany, British authorities remembered the important effect of the blockade on German morale during the latter stages of the World War.

Mr. Chamberlain last week made an indirect suggestion that Germany did not have adequate food supplies. Referring to the fact that the German Government had instituted food rationing before the outbreak of war, he said Britain had not yet had to resort to such measures.

That Salty Glossy Brown Delicacy Is Not a Pretzel If It Has No Kink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—When is a pretzel not a pretzel? And have you tasted a "salty soy"?

A pretzel in order to be truly a pretzel must be folded over like a bow-knot, food distributors explained here at their recent annual convention, but when the same dough is made into a little ball, the size of a hickory nut, it can no longer be called by the good old name of pretzel. It then becomes merely a "bud," although it is made of the same ingredients and covered with the same brown salted surface. Pretzel sticks, too, are just sticks, not pretzels, although made of the same dough.

And by the way, that bow-knot in the pretzel is now tied by machinery in one factory which boasts of holding the patent to the new device which flips the dough over into the pretzel shape.

"Salty Soys" fooled many people on their first appearance distributors reported. The lowly little soy bean which has served as food for cows, offered its help in the composition of gear-shift handles in automobiles, and played its part in garnishing buildings with paint, is now on the market in a new food delicacy.

After being graded, toasted, and salted, the small-sized beans are bagged like a nickel's worth of peanuts. Some are given a chocolate coating and others are sugar-covered.

Some of the latest food products were exhibited at the national Food Distributors' Association convention. Popcorn, for instance, has many new variations. There's the corn bubble confection, and the caramel corn snacks bagged in a new transparent pliofilm.

New concoctions made of the same old kind of raw materials were also on display. Take cabbage, for instance, and peppers. Neither is new, but an ingenious cook has chopped them up for a new kind of relish to hasten the journey of the cold slices of meat, or even to top the boy's bread and butter.

Oriental Liner Sails With Cargo After Labor Stop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The S. S. Satartia of the Pacific Northwest Oriental Line sailed eventfully from here, the first cargo to leave this port on an American bottom for over a year, and the first to go out under the new Oriental Line.

Back of the sailing is a year and a half of effort, of anxious waiting, and negotiations with labor. For a year after the American Mail Line discontinued here, efforts were made to obtain boats from the Maritime Commission. When they were eventually obtained, labor difficulties appeared and stalemated the issue until the present sailing.

The need for a merchant marine flying the American flag between the Pacific Northwest and the Orient has been evidenced in the hearty response that shippers have made in the assignment of cargoes. Cargoes on the Satartia, on the Coldbrook, second ship to sail, and bookings for 60 days ahead of that on the S. S. Capillo and the S. S. Collingsworth, include flour, canned milk, pulp, paper and lumber.

In spite of the strong competition of Australia, the first cargo includes 1,500 tons of flour for Hong Kong and Manila, and in spite of the competition of canned milk which originates in Dutch ports and in Hamburg, Germany, the first cargo includes 225 tons of canned milk.

Pulp goes to Japan, to be made into rayon; logs and lumber are booked for all parts of the Orient; and printing and wrapping paper from all parts of the Pacific Northwest goes to Shanghai and the Philippines.

Return cargoes will include sugar, hemp, rope, burlap, and, it is expected, toys and trinkets for the Christmas trade. They will necessarily include commodities to be transhipped by intercoastal boats or by train across the continent.

California Sets Tourist Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — During July, 236,564 motoring vacationists entered California, the first month in the State's history to record more than 200,000 motor arrivals, reports the All-Year Club of Southern California. The figure tops June by 23 per cent and last year's July by 46.5 per cent.

At California's 19 border gateways, the increase for the year to date is 16 per cent over the same period last year. More than half the July arrivals came through the five Southern California gates: Blythe, Yuma, Yermo, Daggett, and Parker.

James R. Page, All-Year Club president, pronounced effective the advertising campaign last spring.

"We recognized that the New York Fair might take many of our regular tourist customers from us and to combat its appeal we told the nation of our double attraction out here—the combination of a World's Fair in San Francisco and the fun of Southern California," he said.

The campaign, he revealed, was directed primarily at midwestern United States and New York. Preliminary surveys now show that rail and air travel from those points is up from 15 to 53 per cent over last year while travel agencies declare their California bookings exceed the average of recent years by 100 per cent, Mr. Page added.

Society Formed By Journalists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Articles of incorporation for "American Institute of Journalists" have been filed by the directors of the local chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity. Purposes of the corporation are:

To foster and preserve a high ethical code and professional standard in all branches of journalism.

To encourage the development of journalistic talent.

To promote fellowship and understanding among those engaged in all types of journalistic activity.

To preserve the freedom and integrity of the press.

The corporation is being formed as an outgrowth of the desire on the part of many members of the national fraternity to use a name which more clearly indicates the make-up of the organization. Membership in the Institute is being limited to members of Sigma Delta Chi.

G. O. P. Is Warned Of Party Danger

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—Frank Gannett, Rochester publisher, urged Republicans today to "see that our two-party system so essential to Democratic processes of government is not torpedoed and sunk in the excitement of the European crisis."

"The national unity for which the President pleads must not be allowed to open the way for the destruction of our constitutional balance of power," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Utica Republican Club. "National unity comes from common counsel leading to common aims and common purpose."

The publisher asserted the Republican Party, while upholding the President in measures to keep America out of war, "must scrutinize these measures and hold government to stricter accountability than ever before."

World Alliance Pushes Plan For Third Hague Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—An intensive program of education and preparation, in line with the recent proposal for a Third Hague Conference to settle outstanding political and economic injustices, is being planned here by the American branch of the World Alliance for International Peace Through the Churches, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, has announced.

Admitting that the war in Europe might delay the conference, Dr. Atkinson, who returned here this week from the meeting of the World Alliance in Geneva in mid-August, declared the need for establishing world-wide justice was as great as ever and that Europe soon may arrive at a position where it will be glad to turn to a peaceful solution of its problems.

The Executive Committee of the World Alliance and of the Church Peace Union, a closely associated organization, will meet next week to work out a method of fostering the peace conference proposal, Dr. Atkinson said, adding that the program of education was expected to include small study groups under the guidance of local churches.

Unanimous Action

The plea for a Third Hague Conference was the result of unanimous action by the World Alliance conference at Geneva, a month ago, when representatives of churches all over the world indorsed the calling of a conference to establish harmony.

Adopted before war in Europe broke, the resolution reaffirmed the Alliance's conviction that "the only way out of the present impasse is for all nations to meet and confer on their essential problems and difficulties in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation.

"We recognize," the resolution continued, "that the increase of international anarchy, conflict, and hate makes any appeal for a new world conference seem Utopian. On the other hand, we are convinced that unless some far-reaching international agreements can be speedily reached, it is utterly fallacious to suppose that the present drift can end in anything but general war and chaos."

The resolution then recalled that in July the International Chamber of Commerce had met in Copenhagen and had adopted a resolution calling upon government leaders and businessmen throughout the world to formulate a plan whereby all nations might share in the world's resources according to their needs.

Proposal Made

"We heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by this business group and shared by the popular majority in all countries," the Alliance's resolution continued. "Concretely, we propose that the governments take advantage of the precedent created by the Hague Conference, and under the provisions voted at the Second Conference held in 1907, call the Third Conference to convene at as early a date as is consistent with adequate preparation.

"If such a conference is to deal effectively with the underlying moral and spiritual, political, and economic causes of conflict, at least one or two years of intensive preparation are necessary. Therefore, we propose that international preparatory commissions be set up immediately to deal with such questions as colonies, economic and financial relations, access to raw materials, political and racial problems, international order and governments, disarmament, and such other questions as may be deemed advisable."

Indorsed In Europe

Commenting on the outbreak of hostilities, Dr. Atkinson held that rather than disposing of the need of any conference, it proved its necessity if wars are to be abolished. He said the plea for the conference had been sent to all governments and had received a remarkably warm reception from the European press, with the newspapers of almost all European countries giving it prominence. Recognition of the plea's merit also was beginning to be expressed in American newspapers, no cynicism being voiced either here or abroad, he added.

It was recalled that in several instances commentators on the plea had been particularly impressed with the section stating that "we confidently believe that if the state become actively engaged in preparing for such a conference, as the work proceeds international faith will be gradually restored and peace with justice can be established."

Additional publicity for the resolution is expected to come in November when the World Alliance and the Church Peace Union hold their annual Goodwill Congress in Milwaukee, Wis.

Communist Aims Told at Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Maj. Gen. David P. Barrows told, Sept. 8, of what he described as efforts of the Communist Party to "soften" the authority of governments and to turn every labor strike toward violence.

Testifying for the Government at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, the Professor of Political Science at University of California, and wartime officer with the A. E. F., paused briefly and said:

"I speak humbly here because I think there is a better authority in the room."

He looked at Mr. Bridges with hardly a perceptible nod. Mr. Bridges did not change his expression.

The Government seeks to deport Mr. Bridges on the grounds he is a Communist.

General Barrows' testimony was introduced in rebuttal of that given earlier by two Stanford professors, Dr. Walter Thompson and Dr. Harold Chapman Brown, who said the Marxist doctrine does not call for a revolution by physical force.

"The genuine Communist or Bolshevik takes the term of revolution in a strictly literal sense with all the violence it suggests," testified General Barrows, a former President of the University of California.

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Londoners Polite in the Dark

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Londoners are growing quite accustomed to being kept in the dark about war news. But now they are kept in the dark so literally about the streets after nightfall that serious problems have been raised.

Chief of them relates to motor traffic drivers who have to grope their way along in the inky blackness, owing to the completeness with which the city is blacked out as a protection against raids by enemy aircraft. Now the troubles of road users are added to by even severer lighting restrictions than hitherto so that lamps on vehicles may give maximum visibility for only about two yards ahead on an unlit street.

In these circumstances going up to the West End to dinner at a restaurant, as a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff did Thursday night, becomes something of an adventure and one which, judging by the vacant tables, most persons are prepared to forego even though they miss the quaint experience of having the dishes brought to them by a waiter with a gas mask container strapped around his waist.

This is indeed about the only entertainment offered, for the cinemas are all closed down, and London's theaterland has become known locally as "The Great Black Way." This fact has been strongly criticized because it is felt that those people who do not stay home have far greater temptation than usual to go into public houses.

A Government announcement indicated that cinemas in "safe areas" would be permitted to open this week end.

Papers for Bumpers

The difficulties of pedestrians have become so actual that the authorities have recommended that they should go around nights carrying a newspaper in their hands to give a warning similar in effect to the whitened bumpers which now are the latest mode for automobiles. While such devices do in most cases prevent one car running into the back of another, individual experience with a newspaper doesn't always have the same result for walkers, and our hat is raised to the ingenious gentlemen who appeared with a red rear light attached to his coat tails.

The standard attachment for all Londoners at all times is, of course, the gas mask, and the cardboard boxes in which they were issued by the authorities are now giving place to smart colored containers like camera cases which are being sold so fast that the supply cannot keep pace with the demand.

Variations in the gas mask container theme range from an elaborate ...ask-facepowder-compact-handbag for ladies to unpretentious affairs of American cloth sold in the streets by itinerant vendors. The vendors themselves are equipped with gas masks as are all sorts of other people whose appearance they make rather incongruous—such as a street musician entertaining a bus queue with a flute obliggato.

Another striking sartorial innovation since 11 a. m. Sunday is the tin hat. This is worn either with a uniform—as in the case of London policemen, for example—or without as in the case of those special constables and members of the Air Raid Precaution Services who patrol at present in civilian attire.

Color schemes vary, not according to taste, but according to the service in which the wearer is engaged, and this in some cases is stated in bold characters on the hat itself. The fashion extends into certain civilian callings as well and a fellow-traveler noticed by a Monitor correspondent on a bus bore the homely inscription "Gas Company." Meaning gas of the ordinary commercial variety.

Warning System "Too Good"

The routine of living is considerably altered for most Londoners, whether engaged in national service or not. People are profoundly impressed with the evident thoroughness of the organization for coping with air raids. In fact they say jokingly that the warning system is too good, since twice since the declaration of war it has worked with such hairtrigger efficiency that sirens have been wailing and whistles shrilling before it was discovered that the airplanes detected were British.

The first of these alarms caught a Monitor correspondent in an omnibus returning from the Ministry of Information where he had been listening to Prime Minister Chamberlain's historic declaration at 11:15 a. m., that Britain had been at war with Germany since 11 o'clock. Passengers on hearing the siren looked at one another with sheepish grins and asked, "What do we do now, stay in or get out".

A half minute later somebody had the bright idea of asking the conductor who instructed the passengers to stay where they were until the bus reached its normal stopping place at Oxford Circus.

The passengers then filed out, several of them remarking, "After you." As they did so the conductor told them: "You'll find an air-raid shelter 100 yards down Oxford Street on the left." But the information was unnecessary as walls are liberally plastered with notices and direction arrows.

Passengers from a number of busses and a handful of other pedestrians walked—no one was seen to run—to the shelter which proved to be the basement of one of the big London department stores. Twenty minutes afterward the all-clear signal sounded and interrupted journeys were resumed.

And in these journeys there is evidence that wartime has brought to London a change from that traditional. British reserve which is supposed to make people behave as if it was "bad form" to speak to a stranger without an introduction has been sunk without a trace, and people thronging onto busses and trains are so chatty and amiable that they might almost seem to be having days of an outing together.

Paris Cafe Front Also Doing Its Bit

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 9

Notes from the cafe front where the war also is being fought but the communiqués are not so terse:

They are putting uniforms on the dummies in store windows now, and the police ask questions if you are caught without a gas mask.

They are making cloth covers for gas masks in colors to match women's dresses.

A large corner cafe, its windows closed and taped to guard against the concussion of bombs, still has a sign dangling out front reading, in German, "We speak German." Another cafe sign reads: "Sorry, suddenly called to the front. See you later."

An Italian who is forming the Garibaldi Volunteers proudly displays the red shirts all good Garibaldians are supposed to wear. He says he now has 4,000 applicants—Hungarians, Spaniards, and Germans included. He also says one French-African deputy wants to wear a red shirt.

Gasoline Rations

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—London is going to work with a lot of traffic noise, but that will not last long because gasoline rationing starts in eight days. . . . Coupon books were out yesterday. . . . They are called "motor spirit ration books" and the limit is set tentatively at from 4 to 10 gallons a month for the ordinary driver.

Defense Curbs Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Word from London that 72 subway stations are to be closed to ordinary traffic in order to expedite emergency evacuation of children and other "priority" groups emphasizes the tremendous traffic problems which this metropolis faces in case of attack.

"With a population of more 8,500,000, Greater London in normal times transports by subway alone an average of nearly 2,000,000 passengers a day," points out the National Geographic Society. "To speed these traveling armies are all the time-and-money-saving gadgets of the power age, including machines that make change, sell tickets, and open doors.

At the automatically operated elevtaors a recorded voice warns passengers to "Stand clear of the gates"; while in the interests of general safety whenever anything goes wrong with the machinery, all movement ceases as the current is automatically cut off.

A feature of London's "Underground"—(English for "subway") is its 6½-mile railway, run without guards or drivers. This is the Post Office Tube which carries a daily load of some 33,000 mail bags, relieving much surface congestion. Begun in 1914, work on the railway was discontinued as a result of the World War, when the tunnel space was needed to house valuable collections from the British Museum and other institutions.

Although, using subways, electric trains, streetcars, motor and trolley buses, London's transport system under and above ground handles some 10,000,000 passengers a day. In normal times, most of the city's surface travel, especially on working days, is at a snail's pace, compared with that of the racing subway trains.

Today, however, steps have been taken to free certain streets and highways leading out of town in order to facilitate surface evacuation along with other movements of mass population via the Underground. Arrangements have also been made, according to reports, to use the subway stations for human shelter in case of air raids.

Suit to Uproot Poll Tax For National Elections

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A suit seeking to establish that a poll tax by states in federal elections is a violation of the United States Constitution was filed in Federal Court Sept. 8.

The suit was brought by representatives of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare. J. S. Gelders of Birmingham, Ala., secretary of the civil rights committee of the organization, said the suit seeks to eliminate the poll tax as a requirement to vote in the 1940 general election in particular, and all other elections in general.

'Be It Ever So Humble'

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Americans Abroad Want to Come Home

Immediately after Prime Minister Chamberlain declared a state of war existing between Britain and Germany, Americans in London began a frantic search for ship accommodations. This scene at the Haymarket offices of the United States Lines tells the story of the sudden nostalgia.

American Passenger Ships Rushed to Europe

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The United States Government swung today into its greatest civilian evacuation project in history with the hasty commandeering of a sizable chunk of the nation's merchant marine to rush Americans home from Europe.

The New York-Cuba mail liner Orizaba, equipped with emergency cots increasing her passenger capacity from 236 to 400 and chartered by the United States Maritime Commission, headed across the Atlantic. Four other ships drafted from coastwise service—the Shawnee, Iroquois, Acadia, and St. John—were scheduled to leave almost in her wake.

Safe after a furtive, dangerous crossing of the mine and torpedo-ridden North Atlantic that ended last midnight, the French luxury liner Ile de France moved to her dock here with 1,801 passengers.

The American liner Manhattan prepared to sail at noon to fetch more home—the ship happily freed at the last minute from a labor problem which complicated the evacuation program.

The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) is demanding a bonus of $250 a man, $25,000 individual insurance and a 40 per cent personnel increase on ships sailing in the war zones, although the union President, Joseph Curran, wired President Roosevelt that his men would man ships free, if passengers were carried free and cargoes eliminated.

At a shipboard meeting, the Manhattan crew agreed to sail "in spite of the fact," Mr. Curran said, "that they are much concerned over the copper being loaded aboard the vessel and some mysterious boxes going into the hold."

The American Importer and the American Banker also sail today.

Scheduled to sail from Southampton Monday with more hundreds of Americans were the American liners Washington and President Harding, which rushed to Europe ahead of schedule this week.

The commandeered Acadia, with a capacity of 750, arrived yesterday from Bermuda. Her Eastern Steamship Lines sister ship St. John is due from Nova Scotia tomorrow. The Shawnee, with a capacity of 500, arrived yesterday from Florida, and her Clyde-Mallory sister ship Iroquois is due Wednesday from a West Indies cruise.

Although French and British played safe with their giant vessels, the Normandie and the Queen Mary, the British continued to pit their smaller vessels against Atlantic perils.

While the two big boats remained in neutral security here, the Normandie's crew of 900 left abruptly by train for Nova Scotia and home, and the Queen Mary's 600 crew members sailed on the British Georgic, along with 152 other passengers. Only one of them was an American—J. Dickson Carr, a writer who lives in London.

The British Samaria sailed with 66 passengers, all British. The British Lancastria, less than an hour after her arrival with 445 passengers from a West Indies cruise, began taking on a coat of camouflage in evident preparation for continued operation.

No one knew just how the Ile de France managed to dodge the sea raiders. She left France almost at the moment France and Britain joined in war against Germany, and had to traverse the marine hunting ground where several freighters have been sunk.

The Norwegian liner Bergensfjord arrived yesterday, bearing the family of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and 332 other Americans.

Netherlands Placed On Rationing Basis

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Sept. 9

Amsterdam housewives went to schoolhouses and city offices today for food cards. The Government emphasized the measure was purely precautionary. Each family may purchase in advance one week's normal supply of food—the quantity to be established on the basis of previous purchases.

Volunteers were asked to assist in air raid precautions. This seafaring and farming Nation of about 13,000 square miles and 8,000,000 people now has about 450,000 men under arms. The normal force is about 30,000.

Ships From France Packed

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—More than 400 Americans were removed from Paris today aboard a special train to join about 2,500 others fleeing the European war aboard the United States Liners President Harding, sailing tonight, and the Washington, sailing at dawn tomorrow.

Accommodations aboard the liners have been doubled to meet the emergency. Among those leaving was Thomas Bullitt, cousin of the American Ambassador.

Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, was sailing with her two children en route to China.

The Washington, which has normal space for 1,052 passengers, is taking 2,000 while the President Harding will carry more than 1,000. United States Lines officials said seven persons would be put in staterooms which normally hold three and that all salons would be filled with cots.

"It is literally impossible to put one more person aboard," an official said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Criticism of the delays in repatriation is reaching a high pitch among Americans here, whose numbers, due to the influx from the continent and the disclosure that there are more than 3,000 in Ireland, are now larger than a week ago. There are still approximately 5,000 in England anxious to return home at the earliest possible moment. The current ship sailing is managing barely to keep the number in England constant.

The arrival here of some of the Athenia survivors increases the demand by others for a return under the American flag.

The Embassy staff here, in connection with the announcement from Washington that seven United States ship sailing have been arranged, points out that most of the seven have been on schedule for over a week. The major contribution provided by Washington has been the sailing of the S. S. Orizaba and the promise of the S. S. Iroquois. Both are of limited capacity.

[New York reports of the Associated Press said that three other ships drafted from coastwise service were scheduled to leave almost at once. These are the S. S. Shawnee, S. S. Acadia, and S. S. St. John.

President Roosevelt, in Washington Friday, authorized the State Department to expend $500,000 in emergency funds to bring Americans home from Europe.]

The American Embassy secured the Johan von Oldenbarnevelt and the Stella Polaris. However, the price range on the latter, from $375 up to more than $650 has produced so few booking that the ship may not sail.

One complicating factor has been that early advice to Americans to proceed to Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, the designated evacuation port in Southern England where early ship accommodations were promised has proved unsatisfactory. So far no ship either has been sent to Weston or even scheduled to sail from there. Many Americans at Weston are now returning in disgust to other ports.

Some of the stranded nationals recognize that the fault perhaps is largely with them since during peacetime they scorned American ships for the novelty of the cuisine and accommodations on foreign ships, with the result that never has there been adequate peacetime business in American shipping to develop a merchant marine adequate now to meet the emergency. Of course there is much neutral and belligerent shipping available, but Americans are increasingly canceling accommodations on foreign ships and demanding passage on American ships.

They are also demanding a convoy of American warships despite a warning from the Embassy's legal advisers that convoyed merchant ships become a legitimate prey for capture by any belligerent. The Athenia survivors present the most difficult problem. After the experience they went through many are insisting that they will sail on nothing except an American warship or under a warship convoy. It appears impossible to explain to persons who have been through their experience that it would be safer on an unconvoyed and unarmed merchant ship.

Home Trips Arranged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission reported advices from the Donaldson Atlantic Line yesterday that survivors of the Athenia landing at Halifax, Nova Scotia, next week would be provided with transportation to their homes.

Closing Arranged For British Schools

LONDON (AP)—All schools in the areas of England, Scotland, and Wales from which children have been removed will remain closed indefinitely. Schools in "neutral" areas will reopen Sept. 11.

Many castles in Northern Ireland have been offered to the Government for use during "the present emergency."

Britain and Italy in New Parley

ROME, Sept. 9 (AP)—New diplomatic conversations took place last night between Great Britain and Italy.

Informed quarters said following the meeting between the British Ambassador, Sir Percy Loraine, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, that Britain was doing everything possible to persuade Italy not to enter the war at Germany's side.

Official information was lacking, but usually well-informed circles were of the opinion Britain was telling Italy that Britain and France were prepared to continue the fight with Adolf Hitler for years if necessary, and that because of their greater resources Germany had no chance of winning.

These quarters said Britain also was endeavoring to persuade Premier Mussolini that a German victory would be just as injurious to Italy as to Britain and France.

They said the British advanced the argument that Herr Hitler, once becoming the master of Europe, would begin thinking of Southern Tyrol, points on the Adriatic, and complete domination of the Balkans.

Italy, meanwhile, continued to give indications it had no idea of going to war at present, but it also continued its war preparations.

Additional sailings of Italian passenger ships and resumption of train service to Germany was announced.

Cancellation of the inauguration of the new Bersaglieri Barracks in Rome was announced.

Preparations were continuing, it was learned, for the scheduled visit of Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain to Italy this month.

The Vatican announced postponement of an audience General Franco was to have had with the Pope, but there has been no announcement by the Government that his trip to Rome would be called off.

Getting News Copy Through Censorships Isn't So Hard

By the Associated Press

Europe's wartime censorship is hampering the flow of news but developing its own antidote in the vigilance of well-trained newspapermen.

Great Britain, France, Germany, and Poland often can prevent American reporters from sending promptly unfavorable truths but they can't compel them to send what they recognize as lies. A newspaperman's judgment of what is true may be imperfect but the mere idea of censorship puts him on his guard and he keeps a "Stop! Look! Listen!" sign on his typewriter.

Censorship varies in different countries. Here is the present situation:

London—Censors sit in the cable, wireless, and telegraph offices actually reading dispatches submitted. They delay the news but they find little to suppress. Trained newspapermen are quite as intelligent as any censor. They are his superior in expression. By intelligent selection of public statements or the method of presentation a reporter can present the facts. When British planes made their flights over Germany to drop leaflets warning Germans against their own German Government, there was news in the fact and news in what the British Government said, but instead of giving the words of the leaflet the expedition's propaganda motive was labelled as such.

Paris—French censors long have functioned in what the French call the "Cabinet Noir" (Black Cabinet). In every transmission office a Government employee watches dispatches largely as a matter of form, but the machinery was ready and functioned frequently to prevent immediate dispatch of news that might affect France's credit abroad. Now this censorship is expanded to permit examination of all outgoing and incoming dispatches.

Berlin—Censorship existed before the war only on a "responsibility" basis. Correspondents were free to transmit what they wished, but if they sent what the Ministry of Propaganda declared to be untrue and which they considered damaging to Germany, the correspondent would be in disfavor. He might not be received by officials for some time or he might be expelled from the country.

Warsaw—So far as known Poland has left correspondents free to send what news they wished but in Poland also, even before the war, the Foreign Office watched news published abroad and complained if a dispatch seemed unfavorable. However, rarely if ever was there any attempt at disciplinary action.

Rome — Italy long has had a "censorship of responsibility" like that in Germany, but perhaps more severe. Probably more correspondents have been expelled from Italy than from Germany. At present, there is considerable restriction on a correspondent's freedom to telephone out what news he wishes, but this may be due only to the interruption of many telephone circuits from Rome, which pass through France and Germany. The Associated Press correspondent in Rome has been able to send some of his news by telephone to another A. P. bureau for relay, but other dispatches come by cable, in which case they pass through a Government functionary, who is not admitted by Italy to be a censor, but who has authority to read all messages.

Moscow—Once the Soviet Russian censorship was rigidly careful, but a month ago it was abolished. Today correspondents may send what they wish, but as in Germany and Italy, they are made to feel strong personal responsibility for the accuracy and freedom from bias of their news.

Neutral Countries — Censorship is not visible in neutral countries, such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Belgium, but various requirements that dispatches be signed and all in clear language are proof they are being watched, even if they are not being censored in a technical sense.

Radio — Broadcasts from all countries abroad, so far as known, are submitted in writing before being delivered or there is a close watch by authorities with power to interrupt.

Censorship is an old habit in Europe. The German and Italian papers long have been under strict Government control. Occasionally a newspaper steps out too far and the offending issue is confiscated. Sometimes papers are suspended. In Hungary one is aware of local censorship when papers appear with blank spaces where there should have been type. Foreign correspondents, however, are unaware of any censorship of their dispatches.

By and large, European censorship probably does its exponents more harm than good. American newspapermen keep good faith in refraining from sending anything that might be military information useful to an enemy, but they are even more alert to smell out propaganda. Some propaganda is news, but when it bears a label the harm it can do is lessened if not eliminated.

Some countries put out fantastic stories of victories or widespread atrocities which newspapermen quickly identify as intended for home consumption and they disregard them as news. Mention of them occasionally is to show the nature of the propaganda war which never has been on such a scale as in this British-French-Polish-German War, with all four powers participating.

Papers Censure Censors

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—British newspapers are now eight-page affairs and they are much alike. . . . Many of them are protesting about the censorship and communication restrictions. The editorials say that the British people and the American people and the other neutrals should be told everything except military secrets and that continued lack of phone contact with allied France is "frankly incredible."

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—Newspaper editorialists are beginning to suggest that the Government should "tell the nation the truth even if it hurts" in its communiqués on the progress of the war.

ROME, Sept. 9 (AP)—Daily newspapers have been limited to four pages, several periodicals have been ordered suspended, the size of others reduced. The Government announced the action was due to efforts to conserve cellulose, which is used in making paper, and munitions.

British Censorship Stops Flood Of Radioed Pictures

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Censorship has closed radio facilities for picture transmissions from London to New York, while picture transmissions from London by cable have been strictly restricted due to the crush of news copy to be sent by the same means.

An order from the British Board of Trade yesterday stated no photographs whatever could be imported into Great Britain.

A shipment of Associated Press pictures dispatched in ample time to have caught the Clipper plane which left Foynes, Ireland, Sept. 6 was not received when the plane arrived at Port Washington, L. I., Sept. 7.

As a result of the censorship imposed in Britain, the vast majority of pictures received in the United States within the last several days have been from Berlin, representing copy which has been passed by the German Ministry of Propaganda.

France to Feed Soldier Families

PARIS (AP)—Paris wives who were left without means of support when their husbands were called to the front will receive approximately 28 cents a day maintenance from the French Government, plus 13 cents additional for each child under 16.

An official announcement Sept. 9 said wives and dependents would be paid 12 francs a day, if they lived in Paris, with an added allowance of 5½ francs for each child.

Wives residing in other communities with a population of more than 5,000 will receive eight francs 18 cents) daily. Elsewhere, the allotment is seven francs (15 cents).

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Hole Tone Scales

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A nineteenth-century writer once complained: "Nowadays, we have so few mysteries left to us that we cannot afford to part with one of them." This was apropos of the incomprehensibility of Robert Browning who, after all, had a meaning to conceal and did not, like some of our modernist poets and composers, convey the impression that the first qualification of a writer is the ability to put the tongue in the cheek and keep it there. In "The Greek Aulos" (London: Methuen. Two guineas) Kathleen Schlesinger claims that the Greek harmonia, as presented in this work, "forms a new language of Music possessing many distinct advantages, e. g. it is established upon a positive, demonstrable basis, which, given a model monochord having a rule accurately marked, and numbered segment by segment, can be used by a child even."

No doubt this description will appear equally elementary to the modern child, who regards a practical knowledge of the insides of automobiles, airplanes, radio and television sets as mere child's play. There still exist parents, one fears, who have not the foggiest notion of what a Greek aulos or a Greek harmonia is, and are not even sure of the exact difference between a monochord and a monocle. These may miss the tenor of Miss Schlesinger's argument, in which she seeks to show the superiority of her new musical language over the old.

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Atonality and its variants, we are assured, may still have adherents, "but scores no decisive victory." On the other hand, "the quarter-tone and seventh-tone excursions into indefinite microtonal intonation may appear logical enough on paper, determined by logarithms on a basis of equal temperament; but, in practice, they are merely conjectural; for as far as I know, no method has yet been discovered for converting the graphically measured values into actual sounds of demonstrable vibration frequencies, as may so easily be accomplished by ratios on a monochord."

To put it more simply, the composer cannot convey to the performer exactly what he wants. "Meanwhile," Miss Schlesinger rather quaintly adds, "inspiration and genius stand by unconcerned."

The practical musician, as opposed to the acoustical theorist, may perhaps be prejudiced against a new musical language which demands specially constructed instruments modally tuned, a new harmonic system, and obviously, a new kind of listening. Unless the old language is translatable into the new—and as the Italians say, translations are always treasonable—it will be necessary for the composer of the future to become bilingual and his listeners biaural. But the new language may be as delightfully stimulating and arresting as Miss Schlesinger urges, and without having heard it one may confidently recommend it to those numerous composers who can find nothing to say in the old one.

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No apology is necessary for dealing at some length with the last three or four pages of a book 545 pages long, excluding the index. For, granted that Miss Schlesinger's conclusions, based on years of intensive research, are correct, it is here that the musician will find a practical link between his own art and that of Greece, which has so long lain buried in the silences of antiquity.

Perhaps no ancient art has left scantier remains: a few hymns and fragments and a little melody in an inscription are the only survivals. But Greek literature contains many references to music and a considerable corpus of musical theory is still extant, among the contributors to which are found such familiar names as Plato, Aristotle, Aristoxenus, Ptolemy, Euclid, and Plutarch. And, of course, there are the instruments which have come down to us, as well as those portrayed in Greek art. It is largely to these, particularly the wind instruments, that Miss Schlesinger has gone in her herculean efforts to recover the living sounds, so long silent, of Greek music.

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Now the Greek aulos is not, as the uninformed imagine, some kind of weapon, nor the harmonia a Greek precurser of our harmonium. Porphyry, by the way, mentions a water organ (hydraulos). The aulos is a hollow reed, converted into a pipe by boring through the joints, with a little straw mouthpiece. The harmonia is simply a modal scale. Miss Schlesinger's theories are based on the contention that the modal system was derived from the boring of the aulos. In fact the claim is made that almost all scales originate in wind instruments, reed-blown pipes, flutes of various types, horns and trumpets:

"The primitive elements of a scale only exist in a permanent state in the scales of pipes blown by means of a primitive double-reed mouthpiece, consisting of a wheat or oat stalk untreated and innocent of any fettering ligature; of flutes, horns, etc., which, when blown in a normal way, give out the same notes and intervals time after time and year after year. . . . From these alone can sufficiently definite data be obtained to account for the gradual building up of a musical system."

This hypothesis is supported and argued by Miss Schlesinger with astonishing ingenuity. Her knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of the acoustics of wind instruments is profound and will cause lay readers (including the present reviewer) in future to look at even a tin whistle with the deepest respect. So many extraordinary and complicated things happen when you blow down a pipe bored with holes. Reduced to diagrammatic technical formulas, even Debussy's "few notes from the flute of an Egyptian shepherd," however delightful to the ear, became positively alarming to the eye. These forbidding diagrams and tables Miss Schlesinger supplies in super-abundance for the specialist, but by way of recompense we are given some beautiful plates of Greek and Egyptian art.

(This is the first of two articles. The Second will be published in an early issue.)

They Dance for Democracy—and Peace

Doris Humphrey in "American Holiday," Part I: "Death of the Hero for Freedom and Independence." | Martha Graham in "Chronicle," Second Section: "Tragic Holiday—In Memoriam."

What Can Dance Say of War?

By Margaret Lloyd

The war has come and art looks insignificant.

The war has come and paintings that are treasures of the ages have been removed from their frames and hid in secret places. Theaters and cinemas are blacked out in the darkened cities. And how can music be made above the din?

"What of the dance?" we ask, we who believe in the dance as one of the precious flowers of art, we who know that dance, like all the precious flowers of art, must be preserved.

"Will the European ballet companies disintegrate, the strong, fair youth enlisted in the service of beauty, now be drafted into the armies of earth and sea and sky? Will any one dare to dance to the anguished rhythms and fierce percussions of war?"

We in America are declared neutral. We must try to remain neutral. But our hearts cannot be neutral to the cause of righteousness, nor to the works of righteousness, which bud and blossom in that noble expression of the human spirit called art.

For a long time now, contemporary dancers have been commenting on the underlying turbulence, the swelling situations, that have culminated in the present tragedy.

Kurt Jooss, in "The Green Table," refuted, libeled and condemned the unholy claims of war. "For once and for all," we hoped then, when it was first produced, some years after the armistice that we gratefully expected had placed a definitive period to barbarism.

During recent years the dancers of the United States have not been able to forget, have not been able to evade, the current consciousness of war.

The "Steps in the Street" of Martha Graham's anti-war suite, "Chronicle," are still reverberating in the hearts of those who saw and heard and felt them. Sympathies for the Spanish people were enlarged by her deep-stirring "Deep Song," dance of the Spanish Civil War. José Limon contributed his moving "Danza de la Muerta." Hardly one of the younger dancers could refrain from making some observation, taking some stand for good, in a war that though ravaging another nation's soil, was fought also in their hearts.

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Ted Shawn did a memorable sketch of a returned soldier in his American Saga, "O, Libertad!" and his group of men, in the same work's "Jazz Decade," performed an amusing but scathing summary of the World War's social aftermath.

Angna Enters, Anna Sokolow, and others pricked the swollen bubble of tyranny and persecution with mimed and danced satire, dissipated despotism into laughter. Alas, only within the experience of art, within the at once limited and far-reaching confines of stage or concert production.

What have these dancers accomplished? What can dancers effectually say of war? What can dancers effectively do for peace?

Their warnings have not prevented the catastrophe. They cannot destroy tryanny and persecution with satire. They cannot win a single battle by choregraphy. They cannot assuage the suffering by dancing. They represent in this grim time, and to the majority of people, the luxury of art.

But art is not a luxury. It is a necessity of civilization. It is a living flower, to be nourished and kept in bloom, not pressed, dried and half-forgotten among the pages of memory.

Dancers, too, must carry on! In the United States, where they are still free, and art is not yet totally eclipsed, their opportunities are endless.

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Not in the literal pantomime of horror, not in the specific movement statement, not necessarily in a direct attack on war, or a deliberate plea for peace, but by the intangible, the ineffable communication of art, will they touch us, will they help us to ease the burden, help us perhaps to nullify war in thought until it is extinct in deed.

Now more than ever we need the soaring, ethereal lightness of ballet, the strong expressional power of modern movement, the gay dance of steps and patterns, the subtle, flexible rhythms of tap dancing, to remind us, by living testament and symbol, of man's invincible high estate.

Now more than ever, and more than the somber message, we need the lilt and swing, the perennial gladness and uplifting joy of dance.

Shavian Triumph

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

"In Good King Charles's Golden Days" is the most lauded play that Bernard Shaw has written since "Saint Joan." For once the public and the critics are in agreement. Crowded audiences at Malvern greet every performance with enthusiasm; whilst the critics unite in praising the play's intellectual brilliance, its flashing eloquence, its inexhaustible vitality, and its penetrating comments on the political problems of contemporary Europe.

Charles II was himself a great theatergoer; he it was who granted the first patent for Drury Lane; and his restoration to the English throne gave a name and title to a body of drama which, whatever its faults in other respects—and they were very grave—manifested an elegance of style and a civilized urbanity rare in the literature of Britain, always less polished and suave than that of France.

In return, the drama has not neglected Charles. Fred Terry and Julia Neilson made a fortune out of a play about Nell Gwyn; only a few months ago the Shaftesbury Theater housed a biography of Samuel Pepys, in which Charles took a prominent part; and, in the person of Sir Cedric Hardwicke, he was the hero of one of Miss Anna Neagle's earliest films. These plays and pictures are typical of the entertainments which have found in Charles their inspiration. Vulgar, broadly melodramatic, raffish, they have shown none of the verbal grace and pointed wit characteristic of the society in which Charles and his brother James, Duke of York, moved.

It has been left to Mr. Shaw to write a Restoration play with something of style in it at which Congreve would not sneer, nor Vanburgh jest. We tend to see the past in too formal a mold, to imagine that men in perukes and silk knee breeches moved always as in a pageant. We think of medieval knights perpetually in the parade of the tourney and the jousting ground, and but rarely with their feet on the hob, toasting a herring on the point of their swords.

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Mr. Shaw has not made this mistake. His Charles is dignified enough; but he does not stand upon his dignity. He strolls into the chambers of Isaac Newton in Cambridge, and immediately takes his ease. Soon the room is peopled with famous figures, with Nell Gwyn (Miss Eileen Beldon), the Duchesses of Portsmouth and Cleveland (Miss Yvonne Arnaud and Miss Daphne Heard), George Fox, the denouncer of "steeple houses" (Mr. Herbert Lomas), and Sir Godfrey Kneller, the artist (Mr. Anthony Bushell). Immediately they begin to talk; and the topics of their conversation run backwards and forwards like balls of fire, sometimes illuminating, sometimes consuming, but never dull nor cold. The sanctity of the private conscience, the validity of religious experience, the place of ordinary morality in the scene of the universe, the political stupidity of the English people, the necessity of kingship, the singularity of a curved cosmos—these are the kinds of subject that Mr. Shaw sets his characters to discuss, which they do with an intellectual suppleness, a social ease that cannot be too highly praised.

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Mr. Shaw is known as a master of paradox. The reputation of Charles II being what it is, it is only natural that he should represent him as a fine and admirable man. A less daring writer than Mr. Shaw might have done this by dwelling on Charles' sponsorship of the Royal Society (which Mr. Shaw barely mentions) and his foundation of the navy (which he does not mention at all). Not for Mr. Shaw are these paltry evasions, these feeble compromises with the facts. With the blandest assurance he sets forth the king as "the best of husbands."

He has a hard struggle to uphold this view, which is based, if on anything at all, on a footnote to "Peveril of the Peak" which says that Charles was always careful to preserve his wife from actual humiliation. It introduces into the play an ill-justified element not up to the standard of one of the most remarkable works that even Mr. Shaw has produced.

His players have little to do but to wear their clothes with an air, and to speak with grace and precision the notable speeches set down for them. Mr. Ernest Thesiger, as the king, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh as Catherine of Braganza, as well as the actors and actresses already mentioned, accomplish their task with distinction.

Dublin's Theaters Resume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

This week, the Dublin Gate Theater Productions, presented by Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, began their twelfth season with a notable production of Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare," which had never before been done in Dublin professionally. A capacity house gave the players an ovation on their return from a tour which had taken them to Cork, Belfast, and several of the Balkan states. During the latter part of the tour, they visited Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania, and appeared in repertory in Ljubjana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Salonika, Sofia and Bucharest. In each of the capital cities, the performances were attended by the King, various members of the Royal family and high officials of state. They were received everywhere with enthusiasm and the critics commented in high terms on the production and acting.

Miss Dane's play is not a very satisfactory work. Full of historical inaccuracies and inventions, it drags frequently, and, viewed strictly as a pièce de theâtre, it could do with considerable pruning in the first act and in the final scene of the third act. The play is over when, obeying the command of the Queen, Shakespeare sits down to write a new play. In the circumstance, his long soliloquy, broken into at frequent intervals by the voice of Anne, becomes tedious.

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The production, however, directed by Hilton Edwards, left nothing to be desired. The vision scene in the opening act was particularly well done and there was plenty of atmosphere in the scene of the first night of "Romeo and Juliet." The finest moment in the play is that in which Henslow, played by Hilton Edwards, described his visit to Anne. His speech contains much beautiful language that gained in its delivery by Mr. Edwards. Miceal MacLiammoir gave a fine portrait of the Bard and, if it was not the Shakespeare made known to us through his plays, the fault was the author's and not the player's. Coralie Carmichael, as the Queen, revealed herself as an actress of great versatility. In appearance, she was arrestingly like the Elizabeth made familiar to us by painters of the period.

The Gate plans for the coming six months include productions of "The Ascent of F-6," "The Intruder," by François Mauriac; "Pie In the Sky," by Emmét Lavery, and T. S. Eliot's "Family Reunion." In addition, "Weep for Polyphemus," a new play about Jonathan Swift in which Denis Johnston offers a novel and startling theory as to Swift's relations with Stella, will be staged. Other new plays will be "Marrow Bone Lane," by Robert Collis, a Dublin physician, of which the scenes are laid in Dublin, and a new work by Hazel Ellis, author of "Portrait In Marble" and "Women Without Men." The only Shakespearean revival will be "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which will be the Christmas holiday offering.

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The Abbey Theater, which reopened early in July, continues to play to capacity audiences composed mostly of visiting Americans. Its season's plans include several new plays by native authors and the production of the winners of the playwriting competition. Several members of the company received invitations to appear in London in productions of Paul Vincent Carroll's two successes, "Shadow and Substance" and "The White Steed." Their departure would have meant almost complete depletion of the Abbey ranks and, fortunately, the invitation was declined. Cyril Cusack, however, was given permission to play in London his original role of the schoolmaster in "Shadow and Substance." He is expected to return to Dublin at the end of the year, when it is hoped that Arthur Shields, at present in Hollywood, will also be back. Meanwhile, the absence of these two artists will be felt considerably.

As evidence of the general revival of popular interest in the theater, the Gaiety has announced a program of plays up to Christmas. It includes "The Flashing Stream," which will be presented by the original London company including Godfrey Tearle; George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva," and other London successes. There will also be a short season of grand opera, including "Lohengrin," by the Dublin Opera Company. The Theater Royal is departing from cinema-variety of the continuous kind and re-opens next week with "White Horse Inn." Other visiting companies to the Royal include the Covent Garden Opera Company, under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham, and the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory.

How these plans will be affected by the war is a matter of speculation.

J. J. Hayes

A prize of $1,000 for a concerto for violin and orchestra, composed by a native-born American, is announced by Carl Fischer, Inc., as "offered by one of the leading violinists of the world." The competition closes at midnight on April 30, 1940.

Modern Japanese Prints

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a little gallery in Boston, called The Tokaido, which is devoted almost entirely to the display of contemporary Japanese colored wood-block prints. On first consideration it would seem less gratifying to specialize in this late phase of graphic art, earlier achievements of which are greatly appreciated and earnestly sought in America. We think back to Hokusai and Hiroshige, to Utamaro and Kiyonaga, who were masters of the popular print and who raised a commonplace commodity, the inexpensive colored print, to the level of fine art. We tend to shrug our shoulders at all subsequent effort which has benefited unduly by the reputation won by these early masters. Many believe that the latter-day Japanese print makers have added nothing to the finer qualities of their forebears and that their deviations from tradition have diluted rather than enriched the established styles.

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There is something to be said, however, in favor of present-day Japanese graphic artists. Some of them show qualities of sensibility which command the attention of the unprejudiced onlooker. They know the value of the line, use it sparely and concisely, add tints of color which are subtle in modulation. They understand how to dispense their material, where to suppress it, where to accent. They display, in other words, traits of artistry which are most precious.

The portraits of Goyo are to be placed in this class. And whoever is versed in modern French painting will discern some kinship with Ingres and his disciple, Edgar Degas. We know how omnivorously French artists of the last century absorbed ideas from the Japanese, and how salutary it was for them to simulate the succinct methods of the Asiatic style.

On the other hand, the benefits were mutual, for the Japanese were equally hungry for Western ideas, and even here at the Tokaido gallery we may observe that some Japanese relaxed in their stylizations as they attempted to paint with more realism, with a greater sense of actuality. It is a consideration which is still subject to vehement argument, whether it was prudent to acknowledge ideas from the West. We observe in this group that graphic artists are holding to tradition for the most part. No doubt they are encouraged towards this course by the market, for the Japanese print in its old forms and limitations is an item in great demand.

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We wonder just how long living artists can continue, however, to hew to the line, whether there are not many performers who consider that they belong more to the twentieth century, with international exchange of ideas in the arts, than they do to their own immediate ancestry. The Japanese artist is not altogether in an enviable position and many we know are practicing in the western manner, acquiring the last word from the Parisian vanguard.

Confusion is a common symptom among artists of today, Occidental or Oriental. Those, like our Americans, who have not borne the responsibility of a tradition in art are probably better off, for they go as they please, indulging the whim of today. On the other hand, there are advantages not to be ignored in the heritage of a great tradition.

Mexico Honors Alarcon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the passing of Juan Ruiz de Alarcon finds Mexico honoring her greatest dramatist. Public honors are being paid to his memory, essays and new books about him are being published, and a revival of one of his plays is projected by the Teatro de Orientacion, under the direction of Rudolfo Usigli.

The obscurity which engulfed the Mexican dramatist during half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth century has been dispelled by new studies and appraisals of his life and works. His re-discovery, begun by Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch in 1852, is being continued by the activities surrounding his third centenary, and it is hoped that eventually a complete picture of the red-haired, acid-tongued expatriate who left his mark upon the universal drama may be drawn.

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That the revival of interest in his work may serve as a stimulus for the contemporary Mexican drama was predicted by Prof. Enrique Diez Canedo, representing the House of Spain in Mexico. Professor Diez Canedo is a former member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Languages who is now in exile here. He spoke at the unveiling of a plaque which marks the naming of one of the principal streets, flanking the Palace of Fine Arts, for Ruiz de Alarcon. Representatives of the Mexican government and of national cultural and educational institutions attended the unveiling.

Two new books to be published for the tri-centennial celebrations are "Characters of Juan Ruiz de Alarcon," by Clotilde Evelia Quirarte, and "Juan Ruiz de Alarcon and His Times," by Julio Jimenez Rueda. A definitive edition of his works is yet to be planned, but Alarcon himself published the first series of his plays in 1628 and the second series in 1634, according to local authorities.

Controversy still exists concerning the date and place of the dramatist's birth. It is generally accepted that he was born in the mining village of Taxco, which has recently become a haven for artists and writers, but a few scholars maintain that he was born in Mexico City. The date of his birth has previously been placed at 1580 or 1581, but Jimenez Rueda, in his forthcoming volume, produces evidence to change this date to 1575 or 1576.

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Whatever the verdict on these two points it is known that the precocious student attended the Royal University of Mexico and in 1600 embarked for Spain to study law at the University of Salamanca. He returned to Mexico to find that his father had passed on and that he was penniless, which impelled him to seek a post on the Council of the Indes. Returning to Spain for this purpose, he studied at the University of Seville in 1625 and a year later received his appointment to the Council. From that time on "he had bread but no time to work," says a Mexican commentator.

Despite the harassments of poverty, Ruiz de Alarcon made a great name for himself, in competition with such contemporary giants as Lope de Vega and Tirso de Molina. He produced 37 plays, several of which are held by some critics to be superior to the work of the great Lope de Vega.

His distinction lies in the fact that during an era of cape-and-sword drama he created the social ethical play. He attacked all vices and extolled the humble virtues. He was greatly pre-occupied with the concept of honor, and he also assailed the injustices of the era.

The influence of Ruiz de Alarcon's moralistic dramas is said to have extended to Corneille, and one critic states that his play, "The Suspicious Truth," showed Moliere "the road to the modern theater through the costume drama." In Mexico he is said to have influenced the native poet, Sister Juana Inez de la Cruz, who is also known as the author of two dramas, "Love Is a Labyrinth" and "The Divine Narcissus."

The burial place of the great playwright is not known, but with his native country naming a main thoroughfare for him his memory has been revived and his influence may yet become of renewed national importance.

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British Navy Takes Action To Halt Submarine Attacks

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP) — The British Government announced that its Navy was taking "energetic measures" to halt what was described as Germany's "ruthless submarine warfare."

At the same time it was stated that Great Britain would use its belligerent rights "to the full" to prevent war supplies from reaching Germany.

The communiqué issued yesterday by the Ministry of Information on the naval activities said it was now evident "that German submarine commanders have been given orders to sink merchant ships on sight and without warning" and that this was "in direct contravention of the rulse of submarine warfare."

"It is inevitable," the communiqué said, "that inital losses should occur when dealing with an enemy which was obviously planning a ruthless submarine warfare for some time before war broke out and where there are a number of submarines distributed over a very wide area of sea.

"The effects of the German submarine campaign will, however, decline rapidly as soon as a full convoy system is introduced and the German submarines at present on the high seas run out of supplies."

Another communiqué said that contraband bases had been established at Kirkwall, Weymonth, the Downs (off Kent), Gibraltar, and Haifa and urged all vessels bound for Germany to call voluntarily at one of these bases for examination.

"If they do so and it is established that they carry no contraband they may be given a pass to facilitate their enward journey," the communiqué said.

"Vessels which do not call voluntarily will be liable to be diverted to a base in cases where adequate search at sea is not practicable.

"A proclamation specifying the list of goods to be treated as contraband was issued on Sept. 4 and in order to prevent contraband from reaching the enemy His Majesty's Government will use their belligerent rights to the full."

The communiqué said that although the name "blockade" is often used as a convenient way of describing economic warfare based on belligerent rights at sea "no blockade of Germany in the formal sense of that term has been declared."

The Ministry of Information also gave an explantion of the Admiralty's announcement that "it will not always be desirable to publish news of the destruction of enemy submarines.

"This is partly because, as was discovered during the last war, the moral effect of crews disappearing without trace is greater than when news of the sinking is received by the enemy and partly because if the enemy knew that a submarine detailed to operate in a certain area had been sunk they would take steps to replace it.

"Similarly, the methods used by German submarines in their attacks on merchant ships are not being disclosed. For example it is essential that the German Admiralty should not know that a submarine has expended all her torpedoes and is therefore leaving her station and returning home for more."

War Week Sinks 16 Ships

By the Associated Press

The first week of hostilities saw 16 ships of five nations sunk by submarine, mine or shell. The British-French loss stood at nine and the German four.

The Dutch minesweep Willem van Ewyck went down off the coast of the north Netherlands Friday with a loss of 30. It was reported the craft, in neutral waters, struck a Netherlands mine. A second Dutch ship and a Greek vessel also were lost, and an unidentified craft was sunk off the Danish Island of Aeroe, with all members of the crew reported killed.

Which Interests, Weave or Weaver?

Newsart, San Francisco

An Indian Exhibit at Golden Gate Fair

Elizabeth and Nelson, children of Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, watch Mollie Williams, a talented basket-maker of the Papago tribe, Arizona, who is demonstrating her craft.

Treasure Island Visualizes History of American Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.— The motive back of the Indian Exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition is to maneuver an unsuspecting public into an appreciation of the American Indian by establishing the informality of a native environment simulated by intelligent staging. So visitors are at once intrigued by discovering the many diverse Indian cultures which they see flourishing as vigorously today as ever, and contributing some tangible good to white civilization by adapting themselves to modern needs and artistry.

The completeness of this pictorial display of the past and present cultures of the American Indian is due to the imaginativeness of its organizers: René d'Harnoncourt, general manager of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Interior Department; his assistant Kenneth B. Disher; the architect, Henry Klumb, a talented designer and technician; and Frederic H. Douglas, curator of Indian Art at the Denver Museum, retained as educational director of exhibits. These four aimed to have it understood that the American Indian, far from being a vanishing race, is alertly alive today.

Tell Own Story

Influenced by current and progressive Washington policies which insist that the direction of Indian destinies be determined by the tribes themselves and not by absentee arbitration, Mr. d'Harncourt and his associates let the Indians tell their own story. By an intelligent use of color, light, design and dimension they portray as faithfully as possible, atmospheres and environments of the eight great areas of Indian civilization: The Hunters of the Arctic, the Fishermen of the Northwest Coast, the Seedgathers of the Far West, the Buffalo Hunters of the Plains, the Woodsmen of the Eastern Forests, the Cornplanters of the Pueblos, the Navajo Shepherds and the Desert Dwellers of the Southwest.

Tribal peculiarities have been emphasized by an intelligent juxtaposition of art and craft forms representing the strikingly different culture areas, and inform visitors that all Indians of the United States do not run to the same pattern, that the distances which separate France and Finland, Russia and Rumania are less than those which stretch between the Sioux and the Semniole, the Papago and the Wabanaki; that the Plains tribes of buffalo hunters, active and high strung, have little in common with the sedentary and stolid Pima farmers. And that the Pueblo civilization founded upon a corn economy is far different from that of the Tlinkit who must rely upon fish for a livelihood.

Strolling through these culture galleries is like passing through the life cycles of American Indians. What they eat and wear and make, how they work and play, where they live, how they spend their days: all this is cleverly pictured in the exhibit.

Sioux Painted Mural

After a visit to these galleries it is brought to the attention of the visitors by custodians that this is a present day exhibit, for an eighteen-year-old Sioux boy painted the mural in the Plains gallery and that of all the baskets, jars, blankets and other arts and crafts forms, there are only five prehistoric pieces. The wool used for the Navajo blankets was sheared from sheep on their own reservation and dyed with their native vegetable and mineral dyes, colors which are faster and more enduring than the flamboyant manufactured dyes. Congress further fortified this resistance of the native arts and crafts against the indifference of time by establishing the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to insure the perpetuation of Indian handicraft through broadening markets.

This exhibition proves that Indians are more than mere Indians, that they are among the world's most skilled artisans and craftsmen and it also demonstrates the modernity, the aliveness of Indian arts and crafts by adapting it to a 1939 white civilization.

Anticipating, hopefully, that the cumulative effect of their exhibit would induce an enlightened public to support actively the efforts of the Government to lift the social and economic level of the Indians, the organizers provided space for an Indian sales market. Millions of visitors who will pass through the Indian galleries will find at the end of their stroll the Indian Market of the Covelo Indian Community, host marketplace to scores of American tribes and tribesfolk who have sent their handicrafts for sale, and all profit will go directly to Indians, for them to use as they wish.

Protest From Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9 (AP) —The Milwaukee Chapter of the Wisconsin Restaurant Association announced here it had telegraphed to President Roosevelt a protest against the increase in food prices since the outbreak of the European war.

Similar protests were sent to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and the members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation.

Hartford Hotel Mutes Ear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8— Because its staff includes natives of the nations fighting against each other, the Hotel Bond here has put up a notice asking patrons to refrain from talking about the war with its employees.

"This hotel is attempting to maintain the President's interpretation of honest neutrality," said the sign.

Germans, French, and Poles are working together in the hotel, besides Italians and Albanians.

Two Meatless Days Decreed in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Wednesdays and Fridays were designated "meatless days" by the Bulgarian Cabinet.

South African Defense Ready; Will Keep Troops at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, Sept. 9—Although it is almost certain that South Africa will not be in a position to send troops to fight in Europe, the present policy of armed inactivity would undergo a radical change if there were an attack on North Africa, it is believed here.

The new coalition Cabinet—formed after Gen. J. M. B. Hertzog fell on the issue of supporting Britain—includes the Dominion Party which tends to favor the dispatch of a small expeditionary force to France. But the new Prime Minister, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, emphatically declined to accept that as a condition of the party's support. He actually announced in a manifesto after the Cabinet was formed that the "Union should take all necessary measures for defense of its territory and South African interests, but would not send forces overseas as in the last war."

Apart from other considerations the internal position in the Union is still too delicate for the release of troops for service elsewhere.

The Union, however, declares it will carry out full obligations to the Commonwealth by defending its own country, co-operating with the British Navy, and providing bases for British shipping to the East.

The Union also is pledged to go to the assistance of Portuguese East Africa if necessary, and, although no guarantee has been given, would undoubtedly co-operate with the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika if these territories were menaced by an enemy.

General Smuts on Sept. 8 ordered all forces to be brought up to war strength, which means that the country has now available a well-trained army.

Compulsory service has long been in operation. Every European boy must register for military training on reaching the age of 17, and every European citizen between 17 and 60 may be called upon to serve in defense of the country in any part of Southern Africa, whether inside or outside the Union.

Last year South Africa embarked on a £6,000,000 defense scheme which aimed at fortification of all harbors, modern equipment for all troops and the training of Air Force pilots. This program is now considerably advanced, and with the country on a war footing it is felt that South Africa today forms a strong link in the defensive chain round the Empire.

British Fascists to Obey

LONDON (AP) — Sir Oswald Mosley told his British Union of Fascists Sept. 8 "the British Government intervenes in an alien quarrel," but advised them to "do what the law requires" of them.

In a leaflet to his followers, Sir Oswald asked the mto "do nothing to injure our country," and to obey orders if they were in the country's services. He founded his union in 1932, and eventually adopted the upthrust arm salute and blackshirt unform. Clashes often broke up the movement's public demonstrations. Parliament later prohibited political organizations from wearing uniforms and some observers said Sir Oswald's blackshirts were thus "deglamorized."

A year ago London police refused to allow the Fascists to parade, fearing disorders. Thousands attended their last public rally in July.

A spokesman at Sir Oswald's headquarters said it was uncertain just what sort of activities the Union would pursue in the present situation. He added "it certainly will be nothing subversive."

Britain's Cause Upheld

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP) — Continued evidences of Dominion and Colonial support of Great Britain's cause in the war with Germany is indicated:

The prewar Australian budget, which will be increased later for additional defense measures, increased taxes to produce approximately $24,000,000 more income. Sales and customs taxes were increased.

The proposed expenditure of $400,000,000 is the Commonwealth's highest budget in history.

Emir Abdullah of Transjordan pledged support.

The Governor of Bermuda said the Assembly had unanimously supported every measure to further the war against Germany.

The Governor of North Borneo said the population assures full support.

In African colonies all enemy aliens were rounded up without incident.

The Governor of New Zealand appealed for single men between 21 and 35 to join a special military force.

All categories of the Royal Indian Navy reserves were called up at Simla.

The Maharaja of Indore contributed £38,000 to Britain's war expenses.

Eighty-nine Indian princes have now sent messages of loyalty to the King.

In Jamaica all classes were said to have expressed loyalty.

Volunteers for Army service applied in British Guiana.

At Windhoek, the South African United Party Congress tore down a swastika and turned Adolph Hitler's photograph to the wall in a German-owned hall.

The King through the Colonial Secretary expressed appreciation for colonial messages of loyalty.

Iraq Loyal to Britain

LONDON, Sept 9 (AP)—Iraq, important oil-producing country, yesterday telegraphed King George VI its determination to co-operate with Great Britain in the European war until "right and justice and lofty principles" prevail.

The message, from Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, said the country remained true to its treaty of alliance with Great Britain, made in 1927.

King George replied he was "deeply moved" by the "unshakable resolve of the Government and the people of Iraq" and called it a proof of friendship between two peoples.

Iraq earlier this week gave the German Minister 24 hours to leave Baghdad and instructed its minister in Berlin to ask for his passports.

Premier Says Canada Must Aid Britain or Change Cabinet

OTTAWA, Sept. 9 (CP)—Canada will stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in the war against Nazi Germany or find another government, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons last night.

Conforming to his announced policy of leaving the issue of Canadian participation in the European war to Parliament itself, the Premier outlined his plans and asked the House to support him.

"If the House will not support us in these policies it will have to find another Government," he declared to an applauding assembly.

On the question of peace or war for Canada, the Premier said:

"That is not decided yet. The Government has made its decision as to what its policy is. It has announced that policy. But it is for the honorable members of this House to say whether they stand by that policy."

As the session continued into the night, no motion regarding a war declaration had been offered. Observers said such action probably would not come for a day or two at least.

The Liberal Premier said Canada's immediate steps would be the defense of Canadian territory and nearby British territory, such as Newfoundland, co-operation in economic measures aimed at Germany, and the furnishing of arms and supplies to Great Britain.

Canadian airmen, however, may enter the war at once and they probably will be the first Canadian fighters to see active service, it was indicated.

"The information we have obtained," said Mr. King, indicates that the most immediate and effective further means of co-operation would be a rapid expansion of air training and of air and naval facilities and the dispatch of trained air personnel. These measures we propose to institute immediately."

A few minutes before the Premier spoke, the Conservative leader, R. J. Manion, declared himself for participation in the war and pledged his support to the Government in its policies. He said there is no doubt that Canada actually is at war.

The leader of the Social Party pledged support, but J. S. Woodworth, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, said he could not give his consent "to anything that will drag us into another war." He said, however, he spoke for himself and not for his party.

Labor Favoritism Told in Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee on Sept. 9 received a statement saying that a group of union officers had heard Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board declare: "We cannot allow workers to lose a strike even though it does cause bloodshed."

The statement outlined proceedings of an informal conference last March 18 between Mr. Madden and Charles Fahy, NLRB general counsel, and representatives of the Central Executive Council of the Remington Rand Employees Independent Association. It bore the names of officers of the Executive Council, and a notation that it was "a true statement of the conference."

The declaraion, which was prepared in the form of a stenographic transcript, was forwarded to the Labor Committee by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, author of proposed amendments to the Wagner labor relations law. It was placed in the Committee record.

Detroit Charge Denied

DETROIT, Sept. 9 (AP) — An assertion that Homer Martin had received money from Ford Motor Company representatives was made yesterday in an affidavit filed with the National Labor Relations Board here, and was promptly denied by Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director.

Mr. Bennett described as "the silliest thing I ever heard of" the affidavit of Harry A. Elder, former bodyguard of Mr. Martin. Mr. Elder quoted Mr. Martin, President of the American Federation of Labor wing of the United Automobile Workers, as saying on several occasions that he had received money from Mr. Bennett.

Education

'Time' Versus 'Times'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Dear Editor:

Having received much help from this column I should like to share some of the things we have worked out with our own three children of pre-school age.

We have taken our children on a number of rather long automobile trips, and have always found it best to provide a basket for the baby to sleep in and small upholstered boxes about seven inches high as seats for the small children. These boxes are placed on the back seat and by sitting on them the children may easily see out the car windows and do not so quickly become restless.

Sometimes small wooden boxes are given away by grocers and these may be padded and covered with suitable material. The slight backward slope of the car seat keeps the boxes in place. However, when the children have had enough of looking out, they may turn the boxes over and use them for toy boxes, or place them in the bottom for footstools.

Another idea that has proved helpful is to have a low kitchen drawer in which the youngest may keep small toys, lids, seldom used kitchen utensils that children find interesting, spools, small jars with lids that screw on and, various other things, so that when Mother is working in the kitchen the "baby" may pull out his drawer and play happily, out of Mother's way, but under her supervision.

Neatness of person and belongings is being learned even by the youngest with the help of low hooks and small hangers for clothing, individual drawers, a mirror hung low in the bathroom and a low stool to stand on while washing at the lavatory. A little time spent with the oldest child, showing her how to fold things neatly has resulted in a fine sense of responsibilty for keeping her belongings, including doll clothes, put away properly. A few moments here and there showing children how to do things saves many hours later, I find.

There are some things it seems necessary to stress often, such as the habit of being grateful and cheerful in the morning. We find it helpful, too, to discuss problems at prayer time and explain things the children may not understand. Our children have been helped to overcome a tendency to waste things by discussing the fact that Jesus never wasted anything, as illustrated by the baskets of food gathered after the feeding of the multitude. A number of undesirable habits were overcome following a discussion of self control.

Like many another young mother I have at times found myself carrying a false sense of responsibility in regard to the children, and whenever this happens I try in some way to get a new perspective of my job. An actual trip is rarely possible, but usually a little time each week can be devoted to visiting, shopping, or studying at the library. Fortunately we can all "travel" by reading travel books, and we can continue our education through the free study courses offered by many State libraries.

Our increased enlightenment will enable us to give our children greater understanding and we will be able to provide a better home background when we ourselves are alert and well informed. This does not necessarily require "Time" (with a capital T) but "times"—in other words, small snatches of Time. With reading material about the house at strategic points, such as near the ironing board, on top of the refrigerator, in the bedroom, and of course the living room, even a mother of small children doing all her own work can keep herself mentally refreshed!

(Mrs.) W. N. K.

A Saturday Column

High School Boys And Girls Back At Studies

High schools throughout the United States will enroll 7,200,000 pupils this year. Four hundred thousand pupils will attend private secondary schools. About 40,000 will be enrolled in high school post-graduate classes.

What will the high school student of 1939-40 study? The United States Office of Education points out that high schools have reported more than 200 different subjects which are offered to high school pupils today.

Today's high school pupil, who is typical, takes during his high school career one or more courses in English, social science (including American history, foreign history, and problems of government or sociology and economics), science, commercial work, physical education, and in all probability, mathematics. For the high school girl there is also home economics, and for the boy, agricultural or industrial work. There are, of course, numerous deviations from this average situation and there are numerous subjects available in the departments mentioned as well as in art, music, foreign languages, and other types of vocational work.

In 1890 the most important high school subjects were Latin, Greek, German, French, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, and history.

Although larger numbers of persons have been taking high school work each year, and the number of public high schools increased from 16,300 in 1918 to 25,600 in 1936, still only 7 of every 10 persons of high school age are enrolled in high school today. It is estimated that the number of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years, inclusive) are fewer this year than last year, when the number reached its peak.

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Margaret Flint	"	15
Dr. Cornelius Weygandt	"	16

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6 articles daily—September 18-23

An interesting group of stories about writers whose work has identified them tor readers the world over with old and present day New York. The authors and dates of stories are as follows:

Edith Wharton	September	18
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Schools Must Tackle the Problems of Democracy

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

U. S. Commissioner Urges Free Discussion in Classrooms

Maintains That Schools Have Dominant Role to Play In Preparing Citizens for Progress in Free Land

By J. W. Studebaker
United States Commissioner of Education

Excerpts From an Associated Press Article

In helping democracy to move forward, we in the United States have at hand a marvelous educational organization. In buildings and modern equipment, recognizing the deficiencies and sectional disparities which we deplore, we are nevertheless in the lead among civilized nations. We have more than a million trained teachers, supervisors, and administrators now engaged in operating this vast educational agency.

Education will not move democracy forward by merely teaching courses of study concerned with the democratic philosophy and principles.

Take note for a moment of the variety of ways by which institutions of education seek to prepare people for more successful living in modern society. The teaching of the tool subjects—reading, writing and figuring—is education for democracy, the most fundamental kind of teaching we do; for it is the basis for life-long self-education.

The proper teaching of reading and writing gives meaning to the concept of the free press and freedom of expression. In the emergency adult education program during the past few years, more than a million adults have been taught to read and write, to be curious to know more of the truth, and to express themselves freely.

But, at this moment in history, we must also devise ways of bulwarking democracy with more adequate education primarily because in their social policies, democracies, to some extent, have failed to keep up with natural science.

If we are going to achieve even greater success in our plans for education for democracy, we shall have to see clearly what threatens democracy. There is a tendency to mistake the effect for the cause and to deal with symptoms, rather than with the malady itself.

The boastful propaganda of the totalitarian regimes is not the basic menace to democracy. Fundamentally, self-government is being undermined by its failure to solve the crucial problems of the technological age. Ten million unemployed, vast farm surpluses, unused plant capacity, waste and destruction of surpluses, widespread and utterly needless poverty and unprecedented productivity—these are the factors which threaten democratic life.

Let us not delude ourselves with the naïve notion that people in some countries have lost their freedom because they welcomed regimentation and concentration camps as desirable things. They lost their freedom because they didn't know what to do about the practical issues which the new technology has created.

Unless People Understand

Unless people understand the source of their most serious difficulties, and experience some success in using democratic procedures to overcome the modern crisis, they are likely, so to speak, to jump from the frying pan into the fire. For the trend toward dictatorship feeds on despair and fear. People do not choose to be dominated and regimented; they do not choose mere theories and ideologies; they choose leaders. Leaders, regardless of how they rise, can exercise arbitrary power and establish dictatorships if the people are sufficiently divided, frightened, and ready to admit they do not understand their problems.

Education for democracy, therefore, is basically concerned with the social and economic issues which have been put up to us by the machine empire.

If people by and large can be brought to understand the nature of modern technology and be disciplined in the art of critical discussion, they will not be so likely to follow any leader who puts up scapegoats and blood theories as substitutes for a solid consideration of practical problems. We are off on the wrong foot, it seems to me, if we satisfy ourselves merely with propagandizing people on the desirability of democracy. It isn't democracy that is in question in the minds of many; what they are worried about is the economic and social system which fails to give them opportunity and reasonable security.

Vital Questions

Some school systems dodge the controversial issues, the undecided, the debatable problems, as a plague. They stay at a safe distance from the matters which perplex most people. The result is a certain cynicism about education. It seems unreal to practical people who are concerned with vital questions.

Our task is to prove to ourselves and to the skeptical world that free people can catch up with natural science and harness it to their majority interests; that complex problems can be solved through deliberative methods and through free expression of public opinion.

With renewed confidence in self government, growing out of our philosophical convictions solidly built on practical achievement in overcoming the crisis, we shall then be in a position to renew the 19th century movement of world-wide liberation.

From "All the Children," Fortieth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, City of New York

Tackling the Third "R"

Many a small scholar will go to the schoolroom blackboard for the first time this month. Spurred on by the friendly guidance of an understanding teacher and the eager interest of fellow pupils, the first graders in your family will, through these classroom experiences, grow in self-confidence and poise as well as in knowledge of the three "R's."

Teach Yourself With the Radio

You Can Learn a Lot About Music This Way If You Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The radio serves in countless ways, but I wonder how many people employ it as assistant music teacher. It may supplement regular lessons or partially substitute for them.

Aside from such programs as the music appreciation hour with Walter Damrosch, there are innumerable programs of concert and classic music outside of school hours that can form so constant a background of musical culture that the children unconsciously absorb its atmosphere, and the feeling for fine music becomes ingrained as naturally as love of sunshine and beauty.

When the children are in receptive mood name the selection being played and some characteristic that will appeal to them. The smaller ones will remember "The Waltzing Doll," "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," "In a Clock Store," "Flight of the Bumble Bee" and "Nutcracker Suite" dances.

Pointing Out To the Children

As they study composers in school simply point out, "There's Chopin's 'Minute Waltz,' suggested by a small dog chasing its tail"; "Beethoven's 'Minuet in G,'" etc. With geography attract their attention to outstanding composers and their masterpieces exemplifying music, folk songs, and dances of studied localities.

They enjoy interpretations of mythology and legends: "The Ride of the Valkyries," its fanfare, neighing of horses, and such; Grieg's, "In the Hall of the Mountain King," with its realistic kicks, pinchings, punches, and climactic roll down the mountainside; Nevin's "Narcissus," etc.

Acquaint them with Victor Herbert, and the living composers, Chaminade, Hadley, Friml, Kern, Romberg, Lehar, Oscar Strauss, Berlin, etc., quite a number, like Paderewski, Charles Dawes and Deems Taylor, being famous in other fields. Many, as well as renowned musicians and singers can themselves be heard over the radio.

Beginning With the Better Musical Shows

A good way to implant contemporaries in youthful memories is through some "hit" such as "You Couldn't Be Cuter," from Jerome Kern's, "Joy of Living," "Can I Forget You?" from "High, Wide, and Handsome," "Old Man River" and "Make Believe" from "Show Boat" and on backward through "Roberta," "The Cat and The Fiddle" and "Sally" to those musical comedies equally famous but less familiar.

The better musical films establish a valuable initial interest which radio repetitions imbed in treasured memory.

By listening to announcements of selections to be played we can constantly enlarge our own musical knowledge. Mine was extremely limited before the advent of radio.

At the announcement of an unfamiliar title I become more alert to the music itself, associating distinctive characteristics, phrases, or my personal reaction with that title, Later repetitions gradually fix it in my memory.

Rhythm may be taught by letting the children count, tap, or march to waltzes, minuets, marches, lullabies, etc.

They can learn the characteristics of outstanding musicians as displayed in their work, and learn to recognize national music such as Chinese, Gypsy, Russian, Spanish, Irish, Viennese, Oriental, etc. Smaller children enjoy imagining fairies dancing to ballet music, while older ones remember that Delibes is master of this form just as Johann Strauss is the world famous "King of Waltzes."

Thus radio enables us to bring into our lives and those of our children greater knowledge, love, and appreciation of music, simply for the effort of taking full advantage of it.

O. C. L.

Visual Education Comes to Our Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Broken Hill, N. S. W.

In the Technical College Assembly Hall recently was a gathering of interested parents and teachers who were there at the invitation of the Principal of the College and the District Inspector of the schools of Broken Hill.

In introducing Mr. Agnew and his machine, Mr. Pollock, the district inspector, said, "You are not here to be merely entertained. My purpose in asking you, as parents and teachers of the children of Broken Hill, is to show you the possibilities of this machine and try to inspire you as parents and citizens to work together to help procure them for the schools here. Mr. Agnew who has been appointed director of visual education for New South Wales has come here to demonstrate its value to us as a teaching essential, he also hopes to interest the Parents & Citizens Associations and to gain their co-operation with the Educational Department for the installation of these machines in the schools.

As there are thousands of schools in New South Wales and as each one, that has a machine, will have a room suitably fitted up, for screening the films which the Department will supply from the Library in Sydney, it is clear that we need to co-operate with the Department if we are to have this equipment.

The program for those present included, Pictures of the Australian 150th Anniversary Pageant in which 18,000 children took part, films on musical appreciation giving excerpts of Brahms and Mendelsohn, some showing timber cutting from the Western Australian forests, and the milling of the wood, and one on the history of tea, then an armchair trip to Niagara Falls.

After watching and listening to the films and to Mr. Agnew who was a good speaker when the film was a silent one, the possibilities of this phase of education, I feel, cannot be overrated.

Incidentally the Technical College is installing one, and the Burke Ward Parents and Citizens Association are procuring one for the Burke Ward School. May they go to every school! E. C. F.

Awaiting the Elementary School Child

Elementary schools in the United States this year will enroll about 21,750,000 boys and girls. About 2,060,000 of these youngsters will enter the first grade for the first time. Approximately 650,000 of them have previously attended kindergartens, and an additional 50,000 have also attended nursery schools.

This year's elementary-school child will find teachers making every effort to adapt the school program to his needs, abilities, and interests. He will find his geography, arithmetic, history, and other subjects included in specially planned units of study and accomplishment which allow him to progress as rapidly as he can or as slowly as he needs to go. Records of his educational achievements, social behavior, and physical welfare will be kept as guides to his special interests, skills, and needs throughout his school career.

Today's classroom takes on an inviting appearance with opportunities for experimentation, informal reading, and reporting both individual and class progress. The teacher guides what goes on but does not dictate. School books are supplemented with stereopticon slides, motion pictures, charts, and radio programs. School itself beckons the child and joy in learning is the expected experience, not the exception.

Back to School—Back to Work

"The United States is about to experience its biggest business boom in months," said John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, "a boom caused by the great American business of education—the movement of 33,000,000 men, women, and children back to the schools of the nation."

"Back to school each September for Mary and Bob or for Mother or Dad also means a step-up in employment in many fields. The return to classrooms means work for teachers, of course, and there are approximately 100,000 new teachers working in education for the first time this year. Educational activity also brings employment to men and women in administrative and supervisory positions in school systems—superintendents, business officers, supervisors, principals—it creates a demand for custodians, bus drivers, engineers, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians."

"When schools open throughout the nation," Commissioner Studebaker pointed out, "activity is stimulated in many other industries—clothing, shoe, book, school-supply, publishing, and building. The back-to-school movement is definitely a back-to-work movement."

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The Home Forum

Night Riders

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Back on our mountain, an owl speaks with muted voice and is answered by an owl in the river bed: the gentle conversation continues for hours without variation.

A coyote sends out a questioning cry and sometimes an exciting wild chant starts up and all the dogs begin to bark.

Brush rabbits and cottontails cross our road in a hurry; sometimes a 'possum ambles along. Once a skunk walked slowly before us in the moonlight. It walked with mincing steps, in no hurry at all; and we could not hurry either, for we had no desire to pass it. In the moonlight, its blackness was glossy; when shadows of trees fell on it, it looked like two white stripes moving along. We were sorry when it decided to leave the road and let us pass, for it was a beautiful thing to watch.

* * *

If we ride east, up our valley, we can see the moon rise twice. A round moon rising over a rounded mountain is worth seeing several times each night. We watch the flush of color above the mountain, then the curved red rim, and soon it is risen completely. When we gallop our horses toward it, the moon miraculously retreats, and then it rises all over again for our delight.

Brightness spreads over the valley, the hillside rocks look white and cactus looks soft and strangely shaped. The stubble fields are pale gold. In other fields, corn is shining with light and deep with shadow and breathless with growing under the warm moon.

We leave the road and go through a gate to follow a trail by the river. In summer, the river does not flow and the sand of its bed looks silvery. Killdeer can't sleep; they run over the sand and call with clear voices. When we pass marshy spots where tulés hide the water, we hear mud hens gabbling, half-awake.

* * *

Willow trees make graceful shadows and cottonwood leaves quake with light. I am reminded of what Steinbeck said of the river in its sheath of cottonwoods and willows. Our California river beds are lush places, for water is just under the sand for searching roots to find. In a few spots, there is surface water and there we look down on the moon and let the horses drink. After a warm day, they think it fun to step into water and paw with curved fore-legs until they have drenched themselves and their riders. It refreshes them so that they step gaily afterward, pretending to be terrified at silent shadows, ready to leap at the snap of a twig.

In a clearing, we ride into a group of sleepy heifers and the light is tender on their rounded backs. They look at us with mildly surprised eyes, and blow soft breaths our way; some of them stand up and begin to graze a little, as if our coming reminded them that they were hungry. Sometimes they become wide awake and playful and go frolicking off through willow saplings, so that our horses feel inspired to chase them and are vexed with us when we hold them back.

* * *

By the time we are out on the road again, the horses are ready to go home and they spring forward together as we give them their heads. We race through dark shadows and out into brightness, and the gladdest sound in all the world is the sound of those running hoofs. Even the moon and stars look playful, swinging up and down a little above the mountains. We round the last bend of the road, catch a glimpse of our white duck pond and hear the welcoming whinner of the colt who had to stay home with her mother. She runs along the fence to meet us, whirls and kicks up her heels, and runs back as if to show us what she can do when she grows up.

We unsaddle the horses and say how we wish we could be put out to pasture on summer nights as they are. The owls haven't given up yet, and the poor-wills still cry. Those are the last sounds we hear until morning.

Judy Van der Veer

Settlement House Theater

It had long been evident that there was a dangerous and disheartening stage in the life of every immigrant group when it had lost touch with the older culture and had not come into close relationship with worthwhile American traditions. During this period much that was precious was lost, not only to the immigrant but to the American culture that might have profited by it. Lillian Wald believed that the immigrant had a real cultural gift to bestow on his adopted land, that he could teach as well as learn. Rita Morgenthau's vocational work had brought her to the same point of view. The work broadened under her fine, intuitive spirit. She and Lillian Wald developed a new creed of Americanization: it could be a two-way process, a mutual enrichment, not a brutal cutting-off of an ancestral heritage and its forcible replacement by something that to the newcomer was alien. . . .

As far back as 1907 the Henry Street Settlement had had a program of "festivals and pantomimes, in which the boys and girls of the neighborhood were the performers, made the costumes, painted the scenery, sang and danced." Leading this program were the Misses Lewisohn, whose talents were brilliantly displayed in the pageant of the twentieth anniversary in 1913. The Henry Street neighborhood turned out to be hungry for activities of this kind, and soon there were classes in almost every field related to the theater. When the dramatic work outgrew the available space the famous Neighborhood Playhouse at 466 Grand Street was built. A presentation of a symbolic religious festival, "Jeptha's Daughter," in February, 1915, opened the Playhouse, and in the May following the Misses Lewisohn deeded it, as their gift to the Settlement.

The Playhouse, supported by the Lewisohns with gifted and devoted services as well as money, was a kind of theatrical laboratory. It presented plays, under competent direction, and so gave the young people a chance to act; there was training in music and dancing; and costumes, settings, and properties were made by Settlement members. It began its career, as Miss Wald said on the first night, in the faith that "above the din of industrialism the people have something to express and to contribute." It was, indeed, a pioneer of the little theater, placed squarely on the frontier of a region in which there was still too little opportunity for wholesome recreation or for self-expression in the arts.

Like many little theaters it passed in time from a purely amateur stage into one which was part professional and eventually had a heavy "uptown" patronage, but even during this period it never lost its contact with the East Side and with East Side ideas. Players such as Yvette Guilbert, Ellen Terry, and Ben Greet and his company were to tread its boards, but it also developed in its own neighborhood talent that might otherwise have gone to waste. Yiddish plays, Irish plays, musical programs, classic and folk dances, children's operettas, ballets, first American performances by little-known as well as more famous playwrights (Lord Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate" was one such), story-telling—such were some of the events that delighted the children and adults of the Henry Street neighborhood, as well as others further afield.—From "Lillian Wald, Neighbor and Crusader," by R. L. Duffus. (New York: Macmillan.)

By Courtesy of The Frick Collection, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Philip IV of Spain": *A Portrait by Diego Velasquez*

The name of Philip IV of Spain has been enhanced greatly in history by the circumstance that the sovereign had the good taste to engage the services of the master, Diego Velasquez, at his court in Madrid. Philip was the son of Philip III and Margaret of Austria, and his reign marks the commencement of the decline of Spain. Yet he showed understanding and initiative in one respect, and that was through sponsorship of the arts of painting, literature, and drama. He also commenced the great Spanish collections of art which are familiar to us today, and which have been such a cause of anxiety during the devastation of the Civil War.

Diego Velasquez (1599-1660) was born in Seville. He was apprenticed early to the Spanish master, Herrera, and later he studied with Pacheco. He was greatly influenced by the naturalism of Caravaggio, and by the baroque tendencies of Titian, Tintoretto, and other Venetians. His first portrait of the king was painted when he was only twenty-four years old, but from that time he was well taken care of, for he became court painter. So accurate was Velasquez's eye and so deft his brush in recording what he saw, that he is called by some "the first realist." As years passed, Velasquez's style became more refined, his color thinner and more luminous, and he abandoned the deep black shadows and the dramatic contrasts of his early years. This portrait in the Frick Collection was painted in 1644 at Fraga. It is sometimes referred to as the Parma Velasquez.

D. A.

The Old India

Practically this is the India which the globe-trotter comes to see, and he goes away with a hod of bricks and mortar on his back, which he is destined to carry with him in all his recollections of that country.

But the real beauty of India lies in the fact that, relatively to its population, there is hardly a building in it at all. You may travel through miles on miles of country without coming upon any more solid sign of human inhabitancy than a reed hovel or a mud hut.

In Bombay, of course, there are buildings —beautiful buildings, reminiscent for the most part of kindergarten toys and a cheap Glasgow emporium. Then there is Fattehpur Sikri, that dream in red sandstone. They are poles asunder, these two towns, yet they pivot the whole round world of India—its past of regrets, its present of progress.

In most large Indian cities nowadays stand representatives of both factors. There is a town hall, or an institute, or a museum of some sort, showing, for the most part, exactly the extent to which the genius of the East has permeated the mind of its Western designer. Sometimes there is a far-off echo of the tune of the tombs about it; sometimes it is frankly Renaissance, with a minaret or two superadded as a sop to its surroundings. Then, somewhere, hidden away perhaps in a narrow dark lane, or forgotten among outside ruins amongst twisted *Jhund* or *babool* trees, there will be a tomb or a temple telling us of the past.

There are a few places in India still, however, in which one can . . . realise what that past India must have been.

Such are Amber, Oodeypore, Fattehpur Sikri, and, in a lesser degree, the ruins of old Delhi; for in such places as the Caves of Elephants, the Tope at Sanchi, the rock-cut temples at Ajunta, and Ellora, the mind is too full of the sight to be seen, of the marvellous ingenuity of the cutters and builders, for us to dream of the scenes which have been enacted with the building as a background.—From "India," by F. A. Steel and Mortimer Menpes. (New York: Macmillan.)

Not Wood, Not Ivory

Not slipping beads of wood, not ivory disks,
Neither tangled silver links, nor barley
shaken in a sieve;
Not sleet on the window,
Nor brook-water muted by ice;
Not pebbles touching, or poured-out kernels
of corn—
None of these have a sound
Like the small, mysterious clittering of these
moonshiny sea-shells,
Sliding together in my hand.

Dolores Cairns

In Letters From Old Virginia

More than a hundred and fifty years ago . . . Lucinda Lee is making visits to her plantation kin, and in odd moments writing letters to her friend, Polly Brent.

These letters were found, torn and discolored, lying in an old desk. Polly had married into a Maryland family, left Virginia, and taken Lucinda's letters with her. Ninety years passed between their writing and their publication. But their irrepressible youth, their femininity sparkle as newly as spring water.

Lucinda is having a gay time. She has just come in from a ride on a hardgoing horse. There is company for dinner and she must smart herself. She has to have her hair "craped" which, she thinks, is of all things the most disagreeable. The house is full of guests. Two new beaux have come. One is homely but is a mighty worthy man. There is going to be dancing. She has met a Mrs. Pinkard—the best Creature about lending you anything. Really she is among the finest women Lucinda has ever seen, and is thought very handsome. She always chooses which headdress Lucinda shall wear.

It is September and a quantity of delicious peaches are ripe. The garden is the most beautiful place. Lucinda walks there with Nancy and Milly Washington. Milly is a thousand times prettier than Lucinda at first thought. They all cut thistles to try their sweethearts. One of the gentlemen catches them at it, and "you can't conceive how he plagued us."

Cousin Hannah wears a blue lutestring habit, with a "taffety" apron and the most "butiful little hat you ever saw on the side of her head." When Hannah's young husband is away in Fredericksburg the poor girl is dejected, and rejoices when he returns. "You may depend on it, Polly, this said Matrimony alters us Mightily, I am afraid it alienates us from everyone else. It is, I fear, the bane of Female Friendship. Let it not be with us, Polly, if we should ever marry." . . .

Lucinda confesses herself too fond of novels but in reading other books she is becoming less so. All one morning she is entertained by reading *Telemachus*; really delightful and very improving.

Frequently she mourns being separated from Polly's dear company, but such, she says, "is the fate of Mortals . . . never to be perfectly happy."—From "The James," by Blair Niles. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Arrival of the Boat for the Isles

If you stand on one of the wooded hills around Portree, you can see her coming in the distance, red funnel tossing, dark hull wallowing, smoke pouring away from her in flat banners on the west wind—the boat for the Isles. But, in the harbor, you can see nothing. The curved arms of land, tree-plushed, shut out the open sea; though, for an hour before her arrival, the little quay is bustling to receive the ship.

The water is sharp-crested and bottle-green. The wind from the Isles drags the low cloud tattering over the little town. The air smells sharply of Atlantic storm, keen and wild, picking up the harbor wavelets and throwing them with persistent chuckling against the stone jetty.

* * *

Fishermen in oilskins and high boots, farmers with sheep dogs, red-faced crofters from inland doing a day in Portree, holiday-makers in mackintoshes, and a handful of steamship officials, pass and repass along the quay. There is the smell of peat and wet tweed. A cluster of terrified sheep, awaiting transportation to the Outer Isles, stands close-packed between erected hurdles, their nervous bleating mingling with the melancholy of the seabirds which wheel, like wild wings of the sea weather, over the harbor. And there are cars, carts, and three or four buses come to collect passengers. Everyone has a wind-and-rain-reddened face. It is ten minutes to six and the boat should arrive any moment.

At five minutes to the hour precisely, her black snout tramples the green swell at the harbor mouth and she lays her dripping flank along the quay. The crowd clusters closer to the clattering of the gangplanks, the engines of impatient cars start to throb hopefully.

The skipper, a giant with a face like a relief map of the Highlands, waves a greeting to his friends and, within a few minutes, is ashore for a brief spell before he takes his ship over the Minch to Lewis. The hot hiss of rising steam strains against the harping of the wind, the chatter on the quay fuses with that from the brine-whitened deck; and, as background to the clamor, there is the insistent bleating of the penned sheep, who have sighted a score of comrades about to be driven off the sloping decks.

Three crates of tightly-wedged poultry, eyes blinking glassily through the slats, stand among the rest of the cargo—packets of newspapers, boxes of stores. There are fleeces, piled by a heap of oddly sophisticated luggage. Two cows, head to tail, stand aft. Through this setting move the disembarking passengers. Fishermen, rod-laden, farmers from the mainland, islanders returning, ordinary holiday-makers, a handful of determined cyclists clutching their machines, a laird in Highland dress and accompanied by a large red setter. These and others are a typical complement of the boat to the Isles.

* * *

Under the wet, dun sky, the business of disembarkation goes on with the smell of tweed, of sheep and salt wind for company, and the rich burr of Gaelic for music. At length every passenger is ashore, greetings have been made, and the crowd thins out on the quay.

The skipper goes aboard, the gangplanks are raised; and, with a farewell whistle, the boat moves across the harbor, her screw churning the green into white suds as she heads for the open sea and the night crossing of the Minch.

A. M.

Awake!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Centuries ago, through a great prophet, Truth cried to a slumbering people, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion" (Isaiah 52:1). In all places and in every age, the voice of God calls loudly to the human consciousness to recognize, acknowledge, and accept the omnipotence of good. It is heard differently in different times. It was heard through the Christ, which Jesus of Nazareth manifested and demonstrated, and to which Paul referred, when he wrote in stirring appeal to the Ephesians (5:14), "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

Nothing is more deadening to human hope and effort than the belief that life is fundamentally material. The Christ, Truth, destroys this belief and its effects, because, as Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332), "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness."

Nothing is fundamental save God, Spirit. And this fact has been proved time and time again when the application of the dynamic spiritual truths of Christian Science has routed some phase of materialism by literally making nothing of it. Thus, so-called incurable diseases have been healed; inveterate sinners have been purified; and chronic grumblers have been made joyous and content. Matter is not fact; it is fiction. It is a misrepresentation of basic spiritual reality. It is a dream about existence, from which each one must be awakened.

Although a dream may simulate some of the characteristics of the waking experience, it is palpably unreal because it lacks reason, order, and law. Anything may happen in a dream. And this is typical of material existence, wherein mortals seem to be subject to all sorts of errors. The dream of materiality is unreasonable, disorderly, and unsustained by law. Chance, fate, action followed by reaction, are among its components. Little wonder, then, that those who seek God are grateful to hear the Christ calling them to awaken from the dream of life in matter, to experience the joys of spiritual thinking and living!

"Many sleep who should keep themselves awake and waken the world," writes Mrs. Eddy (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17). Jesus awakened sufferers and sinners from the dream of material, limited selfhood, because he kept himself awake to the truth that God is the only Life or Mind, and that man reflects God. Moderns, instructed by Christian Science, can follow his example, and thus experience not only greater freedom for themselves, but also the joy of helping others. By knowing the nature of God, His omnipresence and goodness, and by endeavoring to see that the real man is like Him in quality, hence not mortal nor material, everyone may awaken to fuller happiness, health, and opportunity.

The right thinker must be unfailingly alert in his efforts to solve the perplexities of the hour, and to arouse others to the possibilities of spiritual being. Slumber in materiality sometimes seems so comfortable that to be aroused is not always pleasant. Nevertheless, spiritual awakening is going on. The message of the Christ is being heard. Divine Love, as Mrs. Eddy has said in a passage of great beauty (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 132), "will waken the dreamer—the sinner, dreaming of pleasure in sin; the sick, dreaming of suffering matter; the slothful, satisfied to sleep and dream." And on the next page she adds prophetically, "So shall all earth's children at last come to acknowledge God, and be one; inhabit His holy hill, the God-crowned summit of divine Science; the church militant rise to the church triumphant, and Zion be glorified."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

¡DESPIERTA!

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Hace muchos siglos que por medio de un gran profeta la Verdad gritó a un pueblo soñoliento: "¡Despiértate, despiértate! ¡vístete de tu fortaleza, oh Sión!" (Isaías, 52:1). En todos los lugares y en toda edad, Dios llama en voz alta a la conciencia humana, para que reconozca y acepte la omnipotencia del bien. Esta voz se oye de diferente manera en diferentes tiempos. Se oyó por medio del Cristo, el cual Jesús de Nazaret manifestó y demostró, y al cual Pablo se refirió cuando escribió a los efesios en su exhortación alentadora: "Despiértate tú que duermes, y levántate de entre los muertos, y te alumbrará Cristo" (Efesios, 5:14).

Nada es más deprimente a la esperanza y los esfuerzos de la humanidad que la creencia de que la vida es esencialmente material. El Cristo, la Verdad, destruye esta creencia y sus efectos, porque como Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en la página 332 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Cristo es la verdadera idea que anuncia el bien, el mensaje divino de Dios a los hombres, hablando a la conciencia humana".

Nada es fundamental excepto Dios, el Espíritu. Y este hecho ha sido probado muchas veces, cuando la aplicación de las dinámicas verdades espirituales de la Ciencia Cristiana ha vencido fases de materialismo, convirtiéndolas literalmente en nada. Así, enfermedades llamadas incurables han sido curadas; pecadores inveterados han sido purificados; y los que siempre han estado descontentos han encontrado regocijo y contentamiento. La materia no es un hecho; es ficticia. Es una falsa representación de la básica realidad espiritual. Es un sueño acerca de la existencia, del cual cada uno debe despertar.

Aunque un sueño pretienda tener algunas de las características de las experiencias por las cuales pasamos cuando estamos despiertos, es evidentemente ilusorio, porque le faltan razón, orden y ley. Cualquier cosa puede ocurrir en un sueño. Y esto es típico de la experiencia material, en la cual los mortales parecen estar sujetos a toda clase de errores. El sueño de la materialidad carece de razón y de orden y no es sostenido por la ley. El azar, el destino, la acción seguida por la reacción, figuran entre sus componentes. No es extraño, pues, que aquellos que buscan a Dios sienten gratitud al oir que Cristo les llama para despertarles del sueño de la vida en la materia, para que experimenten los regocijos de la vida y del pensamiento espirituales.

"Muchos duermen que debieran estar despiertos y despertar al mundo", escribe Mary Baker Eddy en la página 17 de su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre del año de 1902. Jesús despertó a los enfermos y a los pecadores del sueño de una individualidad material y limitada, porque él se mantuvo despierto, para comprender la verdad de que Dios es la sola Vida o Mente, y que el hombre refleja a Dios. Los hombres modernos, instruídos por la Ciencia Cristiana, pueden seguir su ejemplo y experimentar así no solamente más libertad para ellos mismos, sino también el regocijo de ayudar a otros. Conociendo la naturaleza de Dios, Su omnipresencia y su bondad, y esforzándose por ver que el hombre real es semejante a Él en cualidad y, por tanto, no es ni mortal ni material, todo el mundo puede despertar para tener felicidad, salud y oportunidad más completas.

El que piensa correctamente debe ser incesantemente activo en sus esfuerzos por resolver las perplejidades de la hora y por despertar a otros a las posibilidades de la existencia espiritual. El dormir en la materialidad algunas veces parece tan cómodo que no es siempre agradable, cuando algo nos despierta. Sin embargo, el despertamiento espiritual toma su curso. El mensaje de Cristo se está escuchando. El Amor divino, como ha dicho Mary Baker Eddy en un pasaje de gran belleza en la página 132 de su obra THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTÍFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELÁNEA) "despertará al soñador —al pecador, soñando con el placer en el pecado; al enfermo, soñando con el sufrimiento de la materia; al indolente que está satisfecho con dormir y soñar." Y en la próxima página añade proféticamente: "Así todos los hijos de la tierra al fin llegarán a reconocer a Dios, y estarán unidos; habitando en Su santo monte, el pináculo de la Ciencia divina, coronado por Dios; la iglesia militante se elevará a ser la iglesia triunfante, y Sión será glorificado".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1939

Stage All Set For Opening Of Brockton Fair

The 100-acre grounds are made spic and span for big show to open with International Day.

Brockton Fair visitors, tomorrow and throughout next week, will rub their eyes in amazement at the transformation of the 100-acre park for the housing of the Brockton Agricultural Society's sixty-fifth annual show. There is uniform architectural design, buildings spic and span with fresh paint, all roads and walks hard-surfaced, nearly two miles of shrubs, additional shade trees, flower gardens, a new system of illumination, and the new theme fountain.

A gate of 225,000 persons is expected after the opening at 1 p. m. tomorrow, International Day. The day has been so named in honor of the nationality groups, Irish, French, Italian, and Lithuanian, who will conduct colorful ceremonies at their typical native buildings in the Fair's International Village.

Grandstand Show

The feature of opening day will be the grandstand show, which is a sample of entertainment to be offered on the Brockton Fair stage during Fair week, Sept. 10 to 16. With Ben Bernie, as Master of Ceremonies, the grandstand program will present Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; the Chester Hale girls from Hollywood, Calif.; the Merry Macs, radio quartet, and such headline acts as Tom Howard and George Shelton, Sylvia Froos, Ames and Arno, Robbins Brothers and Margie, and Monroe Brothers. There will be two grandstand shows daily at 2 and 8 p. m., with fireworks at night.

Later in the week, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, Eddy Duchin and his society orchestra, Jane Pickens and Rufe Davis, the "Original Radio Rube," will be on hand.

On Monday, at 2.30 p. m., the Fair management has arranged to present the first bicycle polo game to be played in New England. Two three-man teams, including members of the Harvard University polo team will meet in four five-minute chukkers. R. Bennet Forbes, captain of tthe Harvard polo team and son of Allan Forbes, Boston banker, has arranged this feature. Another Harvard player will be Cameron Burrage.

Young America Day

Monday will be Young America Day. All school children—25,000 are expected—will be admittted free for the special children's program. Jimmie Lynch and his drivers, direct from the New York World's Fair, will start their four-day engagement Monday. The three-day dog show will commence Monday and the four-day horse show opens on Tuesday. Championship dirt track auto racing is scheduled Friday and Saturday with some of the country's foremost drivers in action.

Through the co-operation of tthe New England Museum of Natural History in Boston, Brockton Fair will feature several outstanding Museum collections during the week. These exhibits will be located in the Hall of Recreation, where an interesting group of recreation and travel displays also will be found.

The Museum exhibits will embrace five different classifications including the newly-developed dissolving exhibit, which the Boston museum is said to be the first anywhere in the world to use for educational purposes. Fair visitors will be fascinated by this exhibit, which shows a family of weasels changing color from brown to white, with the setting also dissolving from summer to winter.

Other Exhibits

Also being arranged by the Museum are an exhibit of taxidermy, including both small birds and small animals; a pictorial exhibit entitled "Alaska From the Air"; a display of prize natural history photographs, contributed by Eastman, Agfa, Zeiss, and Leica, and a salt water gamefish exhibit.

Brockton Fair's fashion show will be held daily at 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6:45 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., with exhibition dancing by Arthur Murray Dancers from the Boston branch studio.

Other events through the week include cattle, goat, poultry and pigeon shows, cooking school, draft horses, outdoor flower show, automobile show, 4-H Clubs contests and oxen and horse pulling contests.

Tuesday is Brockton Day, Wednesday, Farmers' Day; Thursday, Governor's Day; Friday, Mayor's Day, and Saturday, Auto Race Day.

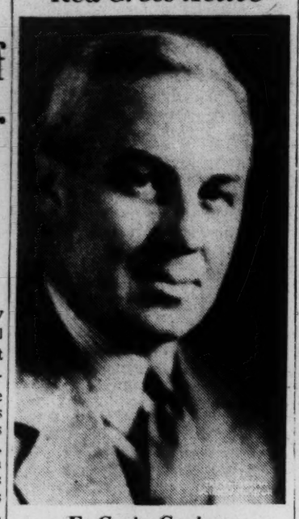
Rhode Island Reports On Tobacco Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The State collected $128,158 from its cigarette-tobacco tax during August to bring to a total of $500,682, the amount collected since the tax was made effective four months ago, Edward L. Leahy, State Tax Administrator, announced.

On the money collected last month $127,746 was from stamp sales and $412 from license fees. So far $489,485 has been collected on stamp sales and $11,197 from licenses.

Red Cross Active



E. Craig Greiner

Publicity Chairman for Boston Metropolitan Chapter's Red Cross Roll Call.

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross has organized a special committee to co-operate with the National Chapter in its emergency program to aid in the return of Americans now in war-affected countries, according to Chairman Joseph R. Hamlen. James Jackson, President of the Boston Management Corporation, will serve as Chairman, assisted by John N. Lindley, of the Filing Equipment Bureau.

E. Craig Greiner of Winchester has been appointed Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's annual Red Cross Roll Call. Mr. Greiner is New England Manager of the N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., advertising agency and served as a member of the Winchester finance board.

Natural Science Group Discusses Einstein Theory

How Einstein's theory became a weapon in the struggle against materialism was explained to world-renowned philosophers of natural science at Harvard today by Prof. Philip Frank addressing the Fifth International Congress for the Unity of Science.

"Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries," he said, "it was generally believed that all nature could be represented in terms of Newton's mechanics. Light and electricity were obviously not reducible to the motion of observable bodies, but it was generally believed possible to represent these phenomena in terms of the motion of a very delicate stuff known as 'ether', supposed to fill the whole void.

"Now one of the most important features of Einstein's theory is, that the phenomena of light cannot be represented in terms of the motion of any bodies, no matter how delicate. Not even the many subtle qualities ascribed to the ether can help. A new type of law must be established, which cannot be reduced to Newton's laws of motion.

"Acceptance of this opinion means discarding all the conclusions drawn from the principles of the 18th- and 19th-century physics. But the conclusion that all the phenomena of nature can be reduced to the laws for the motion of bodies formed the basis of the materialistic philosophy. Thus Einstein's theory became a weapon in the struggle against materialism and against every political creed based on a materialistic philosophy."

That's why it's easy to understand, he explained, why in Soviet Russia where "dialectic materialism" is a kind of official philosophy, Einstein's theory has been attacked as "bourgeois and counterrevolutionary."

On the other hand, Einstein's theory in the "rightwing" interpretation is often made use of to support religious views, since these regard materialism as their most deadly enemy.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler today and tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with moderate temperatures. Showers Sunday night or Monday.

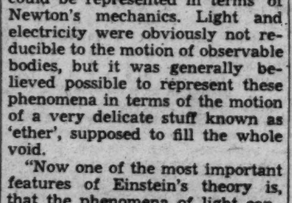
Massachusetts: Fair and cooler today and tonight; increasing cloudiness Sunday, probably moderate temperatures with showers Sunday night or Monday.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler today, increasing cloudiness with moderate temperature tomorrow. Showers tomorrow night or Monday.

Maine: Fair today and tomorrow, cooler tonight, showers Monday.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and cooler today, increasing cloudiness and moderate temperature tomorrow, showers tomorrow night.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds and broken clouds today.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	66	Minneapolis	54	66
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	76	91
Chicago	63	72	New York	64	69
Denver	51	77	Norfolk	75	96
Helena	48	77	Philadelphia	70	96
Kansas City	75	99	St. Louis	72	100
Los Angeles	69	88	San Francisco	60	72
Miami	76	89	Washington	73	100

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 9. B—Maximum, Sept. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:50 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:11 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Monday, 9:40 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:36 p. m. Saturday. Light all vehicles by 7:34 p. m., Sunday.

Coast Guard Concentrating Off N. E. Coast

Orders issued for 1,000 more men for the work of enforcing the United States Neutrality Act.

The United States Coast Guard, placed on a wartime footing for the first time in 20 years, is concentrating its ships and manpower off the New England coast to patrol territorial waters and enforce this country's neutrality act.

Orders have been issued to recruit 1,000 additional men, and well over 50 per cent of those recruited will be stationed in New England. In addition, two of the four Coast Guard cutters rushed from the Pacific Coast will be located at Boston while one will be stationed at New York.

These steps have been taken because of the concentration of shipping in the North Atlantic. Great Britain, France and Germany, in order to rush shipments of food and supplies, will choose the North Atlantic route and will utilize the ports nearest to their respective countries, i. e., Boston, Portland and New York.

Enforce Neutrality

With belligerents already engaging in campaigns against each other's ships, the Coast Guard is preparing to enforce neutrality in United States territorial waters by preventing encounters within the 10-mile limit. If a German merchant ship is about to sail from Boston, the Coast Guard will see to it that any French or British warships are kept outside the 10-mile limit until the vessel has left the territorial waters. These waters are neutral, and the Coast Guard stands ready to protect them.

The Coast Guard also may be called upon to convoy belligerent ships into port. In 1914 the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie sought refuge in Bangor harbor when hostilities broke out on the high seas. It asked to be interned in a neutral port, and the federal government sent Coast Guard boats to Bangor to convoy the ship to Boston harbor. This is a courtesy extended to all belligerents.

Inspection Work

Another duty the Coast Guard frequently is requested to perform is inspection of outgoing vessels rumored to be carrying arms or other commodities the export of which is forbidden by the Neutrality Act. The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and customs officials make the initial inspection of outgoing vessels, but may learn that since its departure a ship has met another craft offshore under suspicious circumstances. The Coast Guard then is called in to investigate and rushes to the boat in question. It is thoroughly inspected to determine whether it carries arms or ammunition it might have picked up from the other ship.

The Coast Guard will reach its highest peak since the World War when the 1,000 additional men have been recruited. Although its duties are multitudinous in peacetime, they will be intensified as a result of the European war.

'Evacuation Port' Urged

Frank S. Davis, Boston Maritime Association manager, today urged selection of this port as terminus for American vessels engaged in evacuating Americans abroad. He made the suggestion in a telegram to Admiral Emery S. Lind, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

New 1940 Willys Auto Exhibited

The new 1940 Willys automobile was introduced to New England dealers yesterday at the Copley-Plaza with the announcement that these cars will be priced as low as $495 f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio.

This new model is a big improvement over the 1939 Willys. It is beautifully streamlined from front to rear and has grown into a full-sized automobile.

All of the latest improvements have been installed in this new model, including the steering wheel shift. It weighs more than 2,200 pounds, can travel comfortably at a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour, and is capable of getting as high as 30 miles to the gallon. It has an all-steel body.

Willys will manufacture six models which will include a speedway coupe, $490; a speedway sedan, $545; a de luxe sedan, $620; de luxe coupe, $590; a station wagon and a roadster, prices to be announced later. (All prices f. o. b., Toledo, Ohio.) In addition to these Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., will build a truck and a delivery wagon.

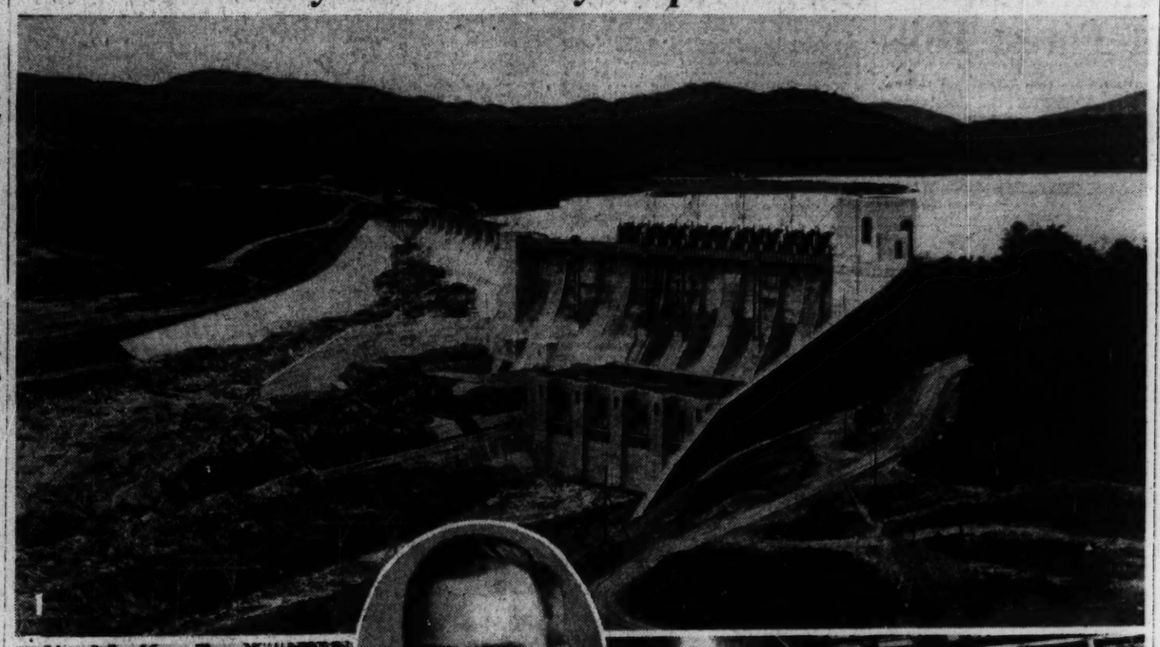
It is expected that all dealers will be supplied with the various models by Sept. 21.

Keep U. S. Out of War, Is Plea of Plumley

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9 (AP)—United States Representative Charles A. Plumley, assistant minority whip in the House, appealed today to Congress to forget partisanship in any forthcoming action on the neutrality act and "keep this country out of war."

"If to do this, it shall be necessary either to repeal the existing law, substantially revise it, or amend," he said in a statement, it should be the "best thing to keep us out of war."

You May Read This by a Spark Started Here



Blank & Stoller

Much of N. E. Light and Power Originates Near Canadian Border

1—General view of the Comerford Plant of the New England Power Association on the Connecticut River between Monroe, N. H., and Barnet, Vt.

2—Frank D. Comerford, Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association for whom the Comerford plant is named.

3—Group of huge transformers on dam at Power Association's Fifteen Mile Falls hydroelectric development.

4—Four giant units in operation at Comerford Plant since 1930 develop a total of 215,000 horsepower.

Ten-Inch Pipe Helps Light 2,500,000 Bulbs in New Eng'and

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Through a 10-inch water pipe, nearly 300 miles from Boston, trickles the start of a mighty river, which for the past decade has provided an abundant supply of electricity to light New England homes, power its industries and even keep accurate the electric clock in its kitchens.

It is a pipe of comparatively short length that goes through a dam at Second Connecticut Lake, in northern New Hampshire, close to the Canadian border, where the Connecticut River has its source. The water flowing through that pipe, and augumented all along the 380-mile course of the river to Long Island Sound by tributaries, is the "white coal" that generates electricity for local New Hampshire and Vermont Consumers as well as Massachusetts and Southern New England households and industrial plants. For the Connecticut River drops 1,640 feet between its source and its mouth.

Not many miles from "the" iron pipe, there was—until a decade ago—a series of foaming rapids extending 15 miles down stream from the little village of Gilman, Vt., that were known from earliest colonial times, as Fifteen Mile Falls.

Prediction Comes to Pass

More than 100 years ago, DeWitt Clinton—builder of the Erie Canal in New York State—abandoned a plan to link the St. Lawrence with the Merrimack River, via Lake Memphremagog, the Connecticut River and Lake Winnipesaukee, because of the Fifteen Mile Falls. "These falls," he said, "mean that the Connecticut can never be canalized, but some day they should be of great service to mankind."

Today, a man-made lake holding 18,000,000,000 gallons of water covers eight miles of Fifteen Mile Falls, as a result of the construction of the largest hydroelectric unit in New England. It is the Frank D. Comerford plant of the New England Power Association and it put the falls "to work," generating electricity for home and factory.

Aside from the plant already established is the "upper development"—not yet developed. It is at the head of the man-made lake, and, when developed, will provide 100,000 kilowatts, and cover the remaining seven miles of the falls. It is a potential "reserve" that awaits only demand to be harnessed into the existing system.

Light for 2,500,000 Lamps

Flanked by the township of Barnet on the Vermont side and Monroe in New Hampshire, a massive concrete dam, 1,600 feet long, 175 feet deep and 60 to 160 feet wide, holds back the water of the man-made lake, until it flows through the intake section to turn four 25-ton water wheels at 138 revolutions a minute—when the gates are opened full—generating enough energy to supply 2,500,000 60-watt lights.

Attached to each water wheel is a vertical shaft leading to a rotor on a generator. Each of the moving parts of these four units weigh 250 tons. Total capacity of all four generators is 216,000 h. p.

Comerford station, built on solid rock, was set in operation Sept. 30, 1930 by President Herbert Hoover, who pressed a button from his desk in Washington. During its nine-year existence, it has proved its worth many times over, and in the floods of 1936, it operated continuously, providing many a village and hamlet in central Massachusetts and southern New England with electricity that would otherwise have been in darkness because their usual source of supply was not functioning.

Even Tells the Time

In the power house, 236 feet long and 99 feet wide, is a master telechron clock, which, with other stations similarly equipped, controls 60 per cent of the electric clocks in New England by regulating the electrical impulses which keep those clocks from losing or gaining time.

Atop the intake section of the big dam are 12 active and two reserve transformers of 13,000 kilowatts each, through which the power that is taken from the generators is stepped up to 220,000 volts for the only transmission line of that pressure in New England, starting on the New Hampshire hillside and running 126 miles to Tewksbury in Massachusetts where the current is dispatched to consumers in Massachusetts and southern New England.

Two of the transformers are in Vermont—the remainder in New Hampshire. For the state boundary line—established by the Courts after years of litigation—is at high water mark on the Vermont side of the river. Most of the dam is on the New Hampshire side of the high water mark.

As a result, the little town of Monroe, N. H., has become the utopia of the State for taxpayers, with one of the lowest rates in New Hampshire—95 cents a hundred. In some towns, taxes are as much as $5 a hundred.

The low rate in Monroe is due to the large amount of taxable property at the Comerford plant, which made possible the construction of public buildings, a band stand, and fine roads.

Thus the 10-inch pipe that helps to light Boston and New England, is, figuratively, a "horn of plenty" for the little town in the green hills of New Hampshire.

Amherst to Hear Analysis of Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Sept. 9 — The fourth annual Conference on Current Government Problems to be held at Massachusetts State College Nov. 3 and 4 will give tax-conscious citizens and government officials an opportunity to learn latest developments in the theory and practice of taxation and public finance.

The two-day program will be in charge of Prof. Charles J. Rohr, State College economist, and will include addresses by authorities from several New England States.

Topics of discussion will include historical development of the Massachusetts tax system, sources of state and local revenue, problems of assessment and tax rates, and a review of the tax legislation of the 1939 Legislature. A panel discussion on taxation of special groups will be featured.

Boston Navy Yard Will Ban Visitors

Tomorrow will be the last day, until further notice, that visitors will be permitted to enter the Boston Navy Yard to see the U. S. Frigate Constitution, officials of the Yard announced today.

Visiting of other parts of the Yard has been restricted since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

Naval officials yesterday barred casual visitors from the naval training station at Newport, R. I., and from the naval hospital and the Melville fuel depot there.

Fort Adams, the Army establishment at Newport, has not been closed to visitors, however.

Radio Talks Calm Anxiety On Food Prices

Supplies declared ample with no cause for apprehension; some shortage due to overbuying.

Radio talks to housewives by John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life, have done much to check a rising tide of unreasoning anxiety about food supplies, which since declaration of war in Europe had precipitated a rush upon grocery stores and a rise in prices in some instances. The Division's observers reported today it is evident the public is realizing that supplies are ample and that there is no cause for apprehension.

Federal and municipal agencies all over the United States and Canada yesterday worked to dispel the groundless fears which had made it necessary in many places to limit quantities of food staples sold to individuals attempting to hoard supplies. The prices of sugar, lard, flour, meat and other common necessities had begun to rise in consequence of the heavy demand.

No Shortage

In New Hampshire, Lawrence A. Carlisle, Deputy State Commissioner of Agriculture in charge of the Bureau of Markets Division, stated today that no shortage exists—except such as may be created by speculators. From a survey made by Mr. Carlisle it appears that farmers may be the first to feel the results of a trend toward higher prices, he said, for grain prices have increased while there is little possibility that there will be a rise in the price of milk. He found no upswing in the price of locally raised foodstuffs and suggested that these be used wherever possible. If the anxiety and haste of consumers and the activities of speculators can be ended, he added, the problem will be completely solved.

From Vermont it was reported that in Burlington and other shopping centers near the Canadian border, which are largely frequented by Canadians, a shortage of sugar and some other commodities had developed temporarily owing to heavy buying by Canadian housewives.

Canada Acts

Yesterday the Canadian Government, by an order-in-council, set up a wartime prices and rtade board with power to seize any supply of food, fuel, or other necessities which it deems "unreasonably witheld from the market."

In Massachusetts and the other New England States, officials are also taking steps to prevent profiteering in necessities of life.

The Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life in Massachusetts, Mr. McBride, was urged by the Communist Party of Boston this morning to establish a citizens' committee to "check and set prices." The party charged that "food trusts" were "war profiteering" and urged Mr. McBride to "prosecute" offenders.

Canadian Travel Conditions Easy

Nothing oeyond the customary "positive identification" — most often provided by a birth certificate—is required of tourists and visitors proceeding to Canada on the Boston and Yarmouth and Boston and Saint John steamers, according to officials of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

The usual fall excursion rates to points in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are also available, they point out, and it is expected that many people will take advantage of them during this month.

A number of those who have planned autumn vacations in the Maritime Provinces have inquired at Eastern Steamship Lines' and Canadian Immigration service offices since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, to learn if there were any difficulties in the way of carrying out their plans. They have been informed that the only result of the present world conditions is that the existing requirements for identification are being carried out with thorough care.

Permit for Solo Sea Flight Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 9—Pat Johns, Algoma, Wis., plumbing firm sales manager, is waiting here for information from Washington relative to his appeal for permission to fly his 65-horsepower aeronac airplane over the Atlantic to Ireland.

Mr. Johns was grounded at the local airport by the Federal Civil Aeronautic Authorities because of the fact that his plane had been altered from the condition under which it was licensed and because he had violated the terms of his license, which happens to be only that granted a student and which limits the flier to a radius of 25 miles from his home port.

Undaunted by the action of the federal authorities Mr. Johns, who is the son of State Senator Joshua Johns (R) of Wisconsin, has appealed to the Civil Aeronautic Authorities for further consideration of his case and has even carried his appeal to President Roosevelt.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Wendy Barrie. 2:50, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Naughty but Nice," with Dick Powell and Ann Sheridan. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Tarsan Finds a Son," with John Sheffield, Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young.

University—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle," 2:05, 6:30, 9:40. Also Lupe Velez in "The Girl From Mexico," 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Lionel Barrymore in "Borrowed Time." Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie."

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 2, 6:25, 9:50. "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelley. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:25 a. m., 3:45, 8:05, 9:35.

Trans-Lux—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Skinnay Ennis and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Robert Donat and Greer Garson in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Also New March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"As You Like It," with Elisabeth Bergner. 2, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30. Also "The River, 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"News Is Made at Night," featuring Preston Foster. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:10. Also "Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage show: The Peters Sisters, Moore & Revel and Bert Walton. 11:15 a. m., 5:10, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Scollay: 11:40 a. m. 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and Elsa Maxwell. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Belamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 8:40.

Normandie—
"Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Also "Women in the Wind," with Kay Francis.

Repertory—
Joan Crawford and James Stewart in "Ice Follies." Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Midnight," with Don Ameche and Claudette Colbert. Also "Twelve Crowded Hours," featuring Richard Dix and Lucille Ball.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "San Francisco," starring Spencer Tracy and Jeanette MacDonald. Also "The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney.

Uptown—
"Each Dawn I Die" with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:20. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 6:45, 10:20.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "U. S. Army Air Force." "Color-tour to India." "Popular Science." "Ratilin Romeo." "Big Fish." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Dance

New England Conservatory—
Recital by The Contemporary Dance Group. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill, in First Universalist Church, Kenosa Avenue, Haverhill. 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in the Universalist Church, Salem, 3:30 p. m.

Bitsy Grant Leading Sidney Wood 6–3, 12–11 in Brilliant Struggle Before Storm

Hailstones and Rain Halt Tennis at Forest Hills

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Rain and hail struck Forest Hills late yesterday, halting play in the Nation tennis championships and leaving 16 uncompleted matches in the first and second rounds to be settled today.

Those two veteran antagonists, Bryan Grant, Jr., and Sidney Wood, Jr., were locked in another of their struggles in the stadium, with Grant getting the better of it, when the skies turned loose with both barrels.

The first wave of attack brought hailstones, almost the size of pool balls, rattling off the concrete bowl, and then it turned in to rain. After 30 minutes the officials yelled "uncle." The players long since had tossed in the towel.

Riggs vs. Dee

The postponement set play back a full day, except that Bobby Riggs, the nation's featured star, will appear in a special third-round match today against Larry Dee of San Francisco.

When the storm hit the Grant-Wood match, Bitsy had won a set, 6—3, and was leading Wood in the second at 12—11, with some 4,000 fans enjoying brilliant tennis.

Edward Alloo, an unheralded entry from Berkeley, Calif., provided the biggest noise previous to the storm by eliminating Gene Mako, who was a finalist here last year against Don Budge, by scores of 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

Crawford Rallies

Adrian Quist, the Australian ace, started reaching for the championship with a 6—0, 6—2, 6—1 victory over William Gillespie of Atlanta, and Riggs loafed to an opening win over Felicisimo Ampon, a Filipino star, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 10—8.

The other men stars came through about as scheduled. Though Jack Crawford of Australia was given a scare before he rallied from two sets down to beat Julius Heldman, the Hollywood hotspot, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

John Bromwich of Australia had not started his match with Frank Shields when play stopped. Joe Hunt, still on leave from Annapolis, nosed out his young Davis Cup doubles partner, Jack Kramer, 6—2, 3—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Jacobs, second seeded American girl, limbered up slightly in defeating Mrs. John J. Schieffelin of New York, 6—0, 6—0, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan started with a 6—2, 6—0 win over Mariette Arguimbeau of Glenbrook, Conn.

Kay Stammers of England, the chief foreign menace, did not get to play.

U. S. to Continue Olympic Fund Drive

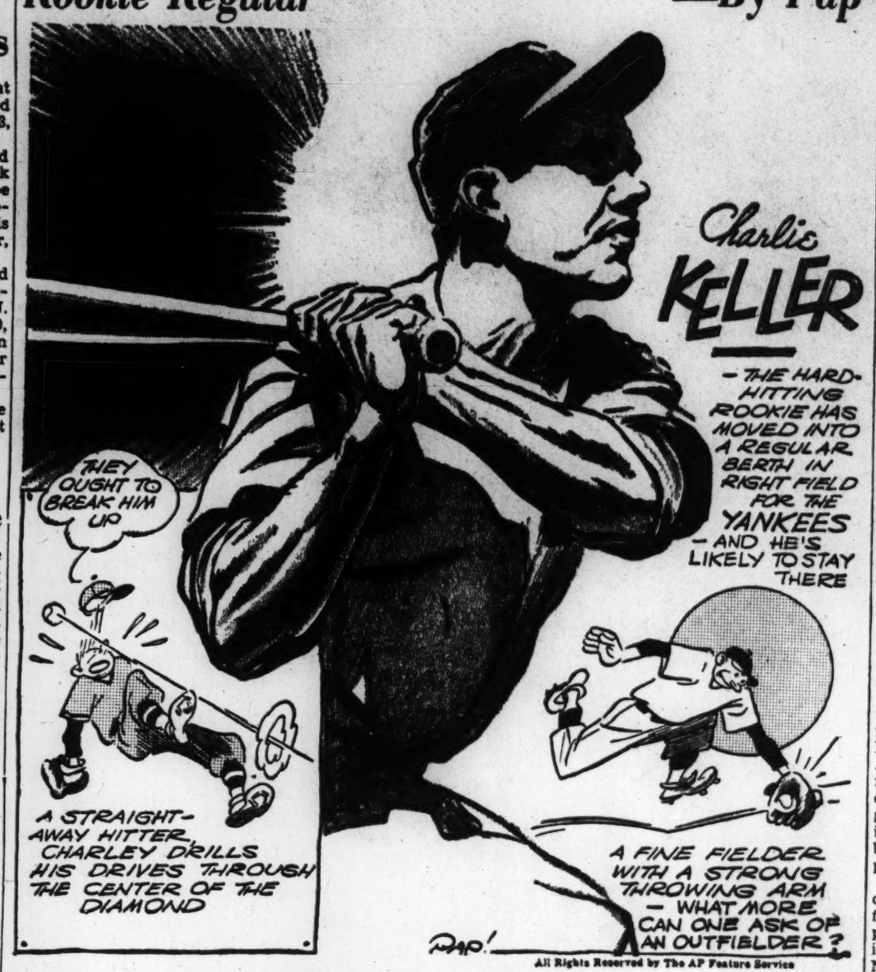
CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — The executive committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association decided yesterday to proceed with its plan for raising the U. S. Olympic fund notwithstanding the European war may force cancelation of the 1940 games.

The N. C. A. A. has asked its member schools to add a 10 per cent assessment to admission prices at athletic contests this year as a means of swelling the fund to send the athletes to the games scheduled next summer in Finland.

Prof. W. B. Owens, of Stanford University, Association president, said if the games are not held in 1940 "the funds raised will be impounded until the Olympic competitions are resumed."

Vim, winner of four straight Cowes Regatta races, is owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Rookie Regular —By Pap'


Charlie KELLER
- THE HARD-HITTING ROOKIE HAS MOVED INTO A REGULAR BERTH IN RIGHT FIELD FOR THE YANKEES - AND HE'S LIKELY TO STAY THERE
THEY OUGHT TO BREAK HIM UP
A STRAIGHT-AWAY HITTER, CHARLEY DRILLS HIS DRIVES THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE DIAMOND
A FINE FIELDER WITH A STRONG THROWING ARM - WHAT MORE CAN ONE ASK OF AN OUTFIELDER?
PAP!

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Charley Keller has moved into the right field spot for the New York Yankees and it looks as though he is likely to stay there. Keller clinched a regular berth by his hard and consistent slugging on the Yankees' recent Western swing.

Manager Joe McCarthy is satisfied that Keller belongs in the Yankee line-up. He is completely sold on the 22-year-old rookie from Newark. Keller, teaming up with Joe Di Maggio in the No. 3 and clean-up spots, gives the Yankees a most reliable three-four punch.

Keller got his chance when Tommy Henrich slumped at the plate. It was the chance Charley was waiting for, and he made the most of it.

Few batters hit the ball harder than this Maryland farm boy. Farm work developed his wrists which are the source of his power. A left-handed, straightaway hitter, Keller slashes the ball over the heads of the infielders. If he ever learns to pull his shots, the short right field wall in the Yankee Stadium will be at his mercy. All attempts to date, however, to make a pull hitter of Charley have not been successful.

Keller is a natural hitter if ever a batter was. There are several minor faults in his swing but McCarthy is hesitant about experimenting with a ball player who is right up there in the league's first five sluggers. Changes, when and if they are made, will be done very gradually.

Even with his limited experience, Keller is a real big leaguer. Charley was signed for Newark when he finished at the University of Maryland. He led the International league batters in 1937, his first year in pro baseball. Last season he finished in the runner-up position with an average of .365.

In the field, Charley is a finished performer. He has a world of natural speed, is an excellent judge of fly balls and has no trouble handling ground balls. His throwing arm is all that it should be, too. Quiet, business-like and efficient, he fits nicely into the Yankee picture. —Pap'

Roy Adams Wins

RANGELEY, Maine, Sept. 9 (AP) —Playing steadily as clockwork, Roy Adams, 26-year-old Prouts Neck professional, won the Maine open golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole total of 289.

In winning he tied the tournament's lowest score, set in 1933 by Ernie Newnham of Portland, but finished only a stroke ahead of Leo Hansbury, Rangeley Lake pro.

Adams, one of the youngest winners of the open, led the field of 52 throughout the two days of competition.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	38	.712
Boston	76	55	.580
Chicago	75	57	.568
Cleveland	70	60	.538
Detroit	69	62	.527
Washington	59	74	.444
Philadelphia	46	84	.354
St. Louis	35	94	.271

Results Sept. 8

New York 4, Boston 1.
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — Final Texas League standing:

Team	W	L	Pct.
Houston	97	63	.606
Dallas	89	72	.553
San Antonio	89	72	.553
Fort Worth	87	74	.540
Shreveport	86	75	.534
Tulsa	78	82	.488
Oklahoma City	59	102	.366
Beaumont	58	103	.360

A dropped baseball is estimated to be traveling 145 miles an hour at 800 feet.

Eleven Canadian cities have organized baseball.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 9, 1939

Problem No. 2173

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 3 Pieces

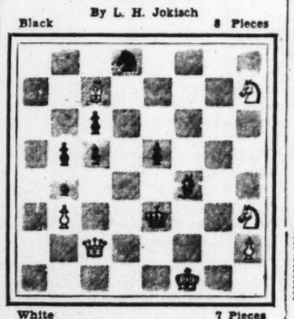
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (Schachblatter, 1910. An amusing Bristol.)

Problem No. 2174

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (Brownson's Chess Journal, Nov. 1890.)

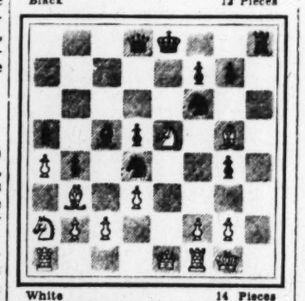
Solutions to Problems

No. 2171. Q-Q2
No. 2172. 1. R-Kt2 — KxR
2 QxBch — BxR
2. Kt-Kt3ch

End-Game No. 475. White wins: 1 Q-Kt4, Kt-Kt3; 2 RxB, QxR; 3 QxRch, KtxQ; 4 P-Q7 and wins.

End-Game No. 476

Black 12 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Won by Kolisch, with a very pretty combination.)

Chess Archives

One of the most ambitious ventures in chess periodicals has recently made its appearance. The title Chess Archives reveals the aims of its editors, Alekhine, Botwinnik, Capablanca, Euwe, Fine, Flohr, and Reshevsky. All important games played in all important tournaments all over the world, at the rate of 1500 a year, with 20 per cent annotated, is the way the prospectus reads.

The leaves are punched so as to fit into a loose leaf binder, which will contain five years' issues.

The subscription is $8 per year, or $2.25 quarterly. Those interested in obtaining a specimen copy may write R. Fine, Keesing & Sons, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Milwaukee Chess Praised

G. Koltanowski, the great blindfold expert, has been seeing a lot of chess on this side of the world. After giving numerous exhibitions of his skill in this country and Canada, he journeyed to Central and South America, where he wrote some interesting accounts of his experiences for the British Chess Magazine. But apparently he overlooked Milwaukee, so he was invited to see what this city has to offer. Readers of this column know that Milwaukee has been sponsoring chess instruction on the municipal playgrounds and in adult education centers. Koltanowski visited Milwaukee, and has had some very complimentary things to say. He feels that it will not be long before some of the country's leading experts spring from this source.

The first round of the recent Soviet Championship tournament provided an upset when Lowenfisch, previous title-holder, was outplayed by one of the younger experts.

The opening adopted, the Ruy Lopez, is practically the only King's Pawn opening in general use, when Black doesn't play the French, Caro-Kann, Sicilian, or Alekhine Defense. White seems to emerge from the opening with a definite though small advantage. In this instance, he was able to obtain a passed QP, which provided a quick finish, in spite of early exchange of queens.

Ruy Lopez

Pogrebisky White	Lowenfisch Black	Pogrebisky White	Lowenfisch Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-K3	B-B(d)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 BxB	RxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 Q-Q5	Q-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 PxQ	Kt-K2
5 Castles	B-K2	20 P-Q6	Kt-QB3
6 R-K	P-Q3	21 B-K4	B-Q2
7 P-B3	Castles	22 BxKt	BxB
8 P-Q3(a)	P-QKt4	23 KtxP	QR-B
9 B-Kt3	Kt-QR4	24 P-Q7	R-B2
10 B-B2	P-B4	25 KtxB	RxKt
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	26 Kt-Q5	K-Kt2
12 Kt-B	Kt-KR4(b)	27 P-KKt4	R-Q3
13 P-Q4	P-Kt3(c)	28 QR-Q	R-Q
14 B-R6	R-K	29 PxKt	Resigns
15 PxBP	PxP		

(a) A slow variation which was probably good psychology against a veteran, who would like to demonstrate his skill quickly.

(b) This turns out badly, and the Kt belongs at KB3.

(c) Hardly compelled, though White threatens 14 KtxP. Black wished to complicate the game.

(d) The KB is sorely needed later. 16 . . . QxQ; 17 QRxQ would be better for Black, but White would have real threats on the Q file.

Another exciting game from the Soviet championship. Black seemed to be having a pleasant time attacking along his open QB file, when White gave away a P. Since Black's K was still in the center, the files which White controlled enabled him to build a decisive attack.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Kotov White	Judowitz Black	Kotov White	Judowitz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Q-K3	Kt-Kt1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 Q-Q3	R-B4
3 P-B4	P-K3	19 P-KB4	KR-QB
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5ch	20 P-B4	B-K
5 Kt-B3	PxP	21 P-K5	PxP
6 P-K4	P-B4	22 PxP	RxKP
7 BxP	PxP	23 QR-Q	Q-B4
8 KtxP	Q-R4	24 Q-Kt3	R-K5
9 BxKt	BxKtch	25 R-B5(a)	PxR
10 PxB	PxB	26 KtxPch	K-B3
11 Castles	Kt-Q2	27 R-Q6ch	KxKt
12 K-R	Kt-Kt3	28 Q-B3ch	R-B5
13 B-Kt3	B-Q2	29 Q-R5ch	K-K5
14 Q-B3	K-K2	30 B-B3ch	K-K6
15 Q-K3	QR-QB	31 R-Q3ch	
16 QR-B	Kt-B5	Resigns(b)	

(a) A Greek gift that cannot be refused!
(b) 33 . . . K-B7; 33 R-K2ch, etc.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 11, Baltimore 1.
Syracuse 3, Newark 0.
Toronto 3, Buffalo 1.
Rochester-Montreal doubleheader (rain).

American Association

Toledo 8, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 11, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 9-6, Minneapolis 6-4.
Kansas City 5-20, St. Paul 2-2.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 14-6, Seattle 4-1.
Los Angeles 13-9, Portland 3-5.
Oakland 2, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 3.

Texas League

Dallas 8, Oklahoma City 6.
Tulsa 16, Fort Worth 4.
Shreveport 5, Beaumont 4.
San Antonio 11, Houston 10.

Southern Association

Memphis 8-21, Knoxville 4-2.
Atlanta 2, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 8, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 10, Little Rock 8.

Eastern League Playoffs

Scranton 7, Springfield 1.
Elmira 2, Albany 0.

Bees Announce Deal

The purchase of Al Piechota, a right-handed pitcher, from the Yankee-owned Kansas City club in the American Association, was announced by Secretary John Quinn of the Boston Bees. Quinn said the deal involved cash and a player to be selected by the Blues later.

Piechota, who will join the Bees in their 1940 training camp, went South with the Yankees last spring. Manager Joe McCarthy returned him to Kansas City and he aided the Blues to capture the American Association pennant by winning 14 and losing seven games. In 1938 he won 10 and lost 10 for the Blues.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	77	49	.611
St. Louis	73	54	.575
Chicago	71	51	.538
Brooklyn	67	60	.528
New York	65	60	.520
Pittsburgh	59	68	.465
Boston	57	70	.449
Philadelphia	49	87	.315

Results Sept. 8

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Boston vs. New York, rain.

Bucky Walters Vs. Red Ruffing

By the Associated Press

If and when the Cincinnati Reds and New York Yankees take the field for the 1939 World Series, the opposing pitchers probably will be William Henry (Bucky) Walters and Charles Herbert (Red) Ruffing.

This prediction isn't made with mirrors. The two have earned the assignment.

Walters, first hurler in the majors to win 20 games this year, copped his 23d decision yesterday with a 5-2, five-hit workout against the Pittsburgh Pirates. Besides contributing a sterling pitching performance, the rangy right-hander hit a home run in the eighth inning to break a tie and start Cincinnati clicking.

He has been a stanchion for the sometimes quavering Reds to tie to all season. His 26 complete games top all hurlers in both major leagues. He has popped up with victories that snapped Cincinnati losing spells no fewer than eight times and he took the mound against the Pirates yesterday on two days' rest.

Ruffing obtained his 21st victory as the World Champions stopped Boston's bedraggled Red Sox 4-1 in a game abbreviated to seven innings by rain.

It was New York's third straight triumph over the Sox but did not increase the Yankees' lead because President William Harridge of the American League took away a forfeit awarded them at Boston Sunday when fans delayed the second game of a doubleheader by strewing the field with straw hats and bottles. The contest will be replayed Sept. 26.

As dean of the Yankee hurling corps, Ruffing's right to start the first series contest, expected to be played at Yankee Stadium Oct. 4, is unquestioned. He opened for New York last fall and also in 1936. This is the fourth consecutive year he has won 20 or more games and right now he appears as strong as ever.

The group of 20-game winners was joined yesterday by Bob Feller, the Cleveland fire-baller, who gave the St. Louis Browns a five-hit diet as the Indians staged a 12-1 massacre.

In the only other American League game the Philadelphia Athletics overcame a 13-8 deficit in hits to edge out the Washington Senators 5-4. All the winners' runs were scored in the second and third innings when Joe Krakauskas got loose and not fast.

The St. Louis Cardinals choked off the Chicago Cubs for the second straight day 10-3 to conserve the distance between themselves and the Reds. The Cubs, who made four errors Thursday, blundered five times more yesterday.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn Dodgers swept a doubleheader from the Phillies 11-2 and 3-1 to move into fourth place, within a game and a half of the third-place Cubs.

Rookie Bill Crouch, making his first big league start, held the Phils to seven safeties in the opener. In the nightcap Huge (losing pitcher) Mulcahy walked six men in the five innings before rain halted matters. Three of these passes became runs when Jimmy Ripple tripled twice.

The Giants and Boston Bees were rained out.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

High Tribute to Americans

LONDON—"The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States can be very well pleased with the splendid bunch of track and field people that it sent to Europe this summer. They have been a prodigious success. Not only in the matter of winning events, which they have been doing all along the line, but in every other way as well."

These were the words of Mr. Jack Crump, manager of the British national track and field team, when we were chatting together recently. But they were not all the words by any means. For Crump has unstinted admiration for those highly popular American athletes, who, with George Varoff as captain, Guy Stollenwerk as manager and Eddie Weir as coach, have made such a great impression wherever they have been.

"Certainties"

"Absolutely the finest type of sporting ambassador that a country could have" is the way the British manager described them, and, he added, "if I know anything about athletics form, there are two men in the party who can be written down as "certainties" to win championships at the 1940 Olympic Games. Assuming, of course, that world affairs permit of the Helsingfors festival being held."

"The pair I mean," went on Crump, "are Roy Cochran, the 400 meters hurdler—absolutely the finest man over the sticks that I ever saw—and Bill Watson, the Negro who is versatile on such a high plane of performance that he could almost tackle the British team single-handed. What a man for the Olympic Decathlon!"

Then conversation turned to the recent visit of the British track team to Cologne for a match in which the Germans were victorious by the overwhelming score of 93½ points to 42½, winning 12 of the 13 events on the program and dead-heating in the other.

Strong Team

"It was a great drubbing, of course," said Crump, "but there is nothing to cause us much regret about that. Because the German team just now is strong enough, I should say, to beat any national side—yes, probably even that of the United States." The Germans are right on top of the wave in athletics. They have everything that it takes—plenty of stadia, great enthusiasm among young folk for track and field competition, enormous public interest which ensures big crowds, and about half a dozen national coaches, who employ the latest methods of instruction.

"For me, however," continued Crump, "the outstanding recollection of the meet at Cologne was the fact that nothing seemed further away than thoughts of war or political tension between the two nations whose young men were in such keen and friendly rivalry before a crowd, delighted to see its own men so successful, but warmly appreciative of the visitors' efforts as well.

"We had just about the greatest reception that I can recall in quite a long experience of traveling with national teams. Our hosts illuminated both banks of the Rhine at Cologne in our honor, gave us a banquet on a steamboat gliding along the river amid beautiful scenery, presented us with some delightful souvenirs, and sent up away feeling that we were leaving behind firm and genuine friends."

"As a matter of fact," Crump concluded, "the meet was a grand spectacle, though the one-sided result might seem to suggest otherwise. Most of the events were very, very closely contested."

Local Box Score

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	1	2	5	4	2	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	0	2	2	2	2	0
Keller, rf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dickey, c	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Selkirk, lf	3	0	2	4	3	0	0
Gordon, 2b	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Dahlgren, 1b	3	1	0	0	5	1	0
Ruffing, p	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	25	4	7	13	21	8	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Finney, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Cronin, ss	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor, 3b	3	1	2	5	0	1	1
Doerr, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	2	0
Peacock, c	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Galehouse, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	1	6	10	18	8	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
New York	2	0	0	1	1	0	x	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

(Called in seventh—rain)

Runs batted in—Crosetti, Selkirk 2, Tabor. Two-base hits—Selkirk 2, Keller, Doerr. Home runs—Crosetti, Tabor. Left on bases—New York 8, Boston 5. First base on balls—Off Galehouse 5, off Ruffing. Struck out—By Galehouse 4, by Ruffing. Hits—Off Galehouse, 7 in 6 innings; off Dickman, 0 in 0 innings. Umpires—Basil, Summers and Pigras. Time—1h. 30m. Attendance—8857 paid, 7100 ladies.

*Batted for Galehouse in seventh inning.

Fenway Park Card Complete

With the All-Star roster complete for its Monday night battle with the Redskins at Fenway Park, and the preliminary program completed to the last detail, the Crosscup-Pishon Post stands poised for its greatest evening of the current year.

According to Bill Coker's arrangements the big night will get underway at 7 p. m. with the softball game between the Boston Olympets and the Gardenias. At 7:30 sharp, Hans Tossutti will present drill of dogs trained in obedience. Then at 7:45 a forward passing contest for Greater Boston Schoolboys will swing into action under the direction of Joe McKenney, former B. C. coach. At the conclusion of the passing contest, which will be over by 8:20 p. m., Frankie Ryan's voice will start introducing the All-Stars and Redskin players. At 8:30 the battle will start.

Marjorie Gestring, 16-year-old diver, was an Olympic champion at 13.

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Fruit and Flower Mission Is Brightening Many a Home

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Dahlia Show closes at Horticultural Hall tomorrow night all those gorgeous blossoms that have won prizes and proudly received the admiration of the visiting throng, will start on a missionary trip. Into dingy places in narrow streets where windows look out upon nothing but brick walls and concrete, into lonely rooms and hospitals they will carry their fragrance and brightness, as do all flowers after the big shows in Horticultural Hall.

Distributing flowers from the shows is only one of the many kindly services rendered by the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission, said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world. Seventy years ago a Boston school teacher, who used to spend her week ends in the country and bring back to town large bouquets of flowers, found she never had any flowers when she reached her destination as she could not resist the plea of the children who ran to her and begged a flower as she passed through the crowded streets.

Miss Helen W. Tinkham was the teacher and she saw the need of linking the country and the city through the sharing of products of suburban gardens with those confined in the congested tenement districts. Her dream was realized when the minister of Hollis Street Church offered her the opportunity to distribute flowers from the vestry of the church once a week during the summer months. That was the beginning of the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission which now has the co-operation of garden clubs and other organizations as well as individuals in 32 suburban towns that furnish hampers filled with fruit, flowers and vegetables each week to various centers in Boston from which the contents are distributed.

The hamper work is carried on from June 1 to Oct. 1. The large baskets with their contents of products from many of the large estates along the North and South Shores as well as from smaller home gardens, are shipped to both the North and South Stations free of charge through the co-operation of the railroads. Truckmen employed by the Mission collect the hampers, transport them to the various centers for distribution, then the empty hampers are returned to the railroad terminals and sent back to local stations for packing the following week.

Mrs. Lewis Elliot, executive secretary, who is in charge of the Mission's headquarters in Horticultural Hall, says too much praise cannot be given the railroad men for their co-operation. All during the busy summer season when travel is heaviest, the baggage men never fail to give the hampers first consideration and see that they are delivered intact.

During the 1938 season 755 hampers were received, the largest number in the organization's history, and it is expected this summer's total will be even higher. Mrs. Elliot believes the increased co-operation of garden clubs has much to do with the growth of the work.

In October work is begun on holiday baskets, for the mission's work goes on the year round. Hundreds of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets are tastefully decorated and filled with fruit, soups, jellies, candies, cookies, cocoa and delectable tid bits that brighten the holidays for shutins, lonely people who live in rented rooms, and some existing on old-age pensions. Hundreds of volunteers come to headquarters to help on these baskets. In fact, all workers, except a few who give all of their time, are volunteers. Mrs. Elliot urges garden clubs to hold some of their garden openings for the benefit of the Mission in order that the small annual budget may be met.

Rochester Opens New High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 9—Rochester's $975,000 high school, which has cost the city only $40,000, is being dedicated today with many prominent people taking part in the ceremony. Monday it will be open for use and will become a part of the city's educational system.

The new building with extensive athletic facilities has been made possible by the philanthropy of former New Hampshire Governors Huntley and Rolland Spaulding and their families who contributed $508,000 towards the plant which will be known as the Spaulding High School in memory of the late Leon S. Spaulding. The balance of the money, $427,000, was furnished by the WPA through a grant.

The city's financial participation did not even cover the ground cost for this alone amounted to 130,000. The building itself cost $700,000 and $100,000 has been expended in equipping the building and athletic facilities.

Another Squalus Lift Is Forecast for Monday

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 9 (AP)—Officers predicted today that the Navy would be ready by Monday, probably, to attempt the difficult task of resurfacing the submarine Squalus.

After being hampered for 10 days by heavy seas, the salvage workers made so much progress yesterday that officials advanced from Wednesday to Monday the probable date for the final lift.

The submarine plunged in 240 feet of water May 23 but two lifts and tows have brought her to a point nearer the shore and only 90 feet below the surface of the sea.

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Where Flowers Bloom in Boston Streets

Children With Baskets for Distribution

Each Tuesday during the summer groups of happy children like these have been seen trudging away from the South Bay Union with baskets of flowers which are distributed throughout the congested neighborhood as part of the charitable work of the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Summer Serenade"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Cameos of Melody"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Summer Serenade"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Three Cheers"; trio	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Sterling Young's	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"From Hollywood Today"; variety program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.		Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Sport news	News Service	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 European news	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 **Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Concert Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 **interviews**	"Message of Israel"	War news; Symphony	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "Saturday Scene,"	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Michael Loring	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 "County Seat"	Dance Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's drama	"Tropical Serenade"; tenor; orchestra	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 "County Seat"	Dance Orchestra		"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	"Sundown Serenade"
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra		Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; records				"Sing Song Time"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;		Dance Orchestra	
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	**"And Adam Begot"**	"Sons of the Pioneers"	
10:00 Serenade"	War news; Dance Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 "Man About Holly-	Dance Orchestra	vocalist	"Symphonic Strings"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 wood"; G. McCall	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight";	News Service
10:45 Network program	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	baritone; orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Jan Garber's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"The Majestics"; orch.
11:45 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"		"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30 Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings	Bus"; children's prgrm			Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversion Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"; A. Kiriloff, director		"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan		Barry McKinley, songs; The Kidoodlers	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan				Religious service
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious service
11:15 'News and Rhythm'	'Neighbor Nell'	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	The Italian Hour
11:45		St. Paul's Service		
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; John Herrick, baritone; string quartet**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Gems of Melody"		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir		"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 'Sentimental Mood'	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist		Religious program	"True to Life"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Walberg Brown's	"Treasure Trails of Song"	Religious program	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Strings		Religious program	"Rhythm in Rhyme"	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **"Democracy in Action"; drama**	Continental Varieties	News Service	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Continental Varieties	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Going South" with	Variety program	**University of Chicago Round Table**	The Manhatters; orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Clyde Barrie	Variety program		News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **Columbia Broadcasting Symphony**	"Melodies for Milady"	Electronic Orchestra;	Religious Program	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	"Bookman's Notebook"	Andrew Mondel, cond.	Religious Program	Irish Minstrels
3:30 **Or.; Andre Kostelanetz, cond.**	News; "Your Station"	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Mystery History"; quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	"Moonlight Sonata"	Benny Goodman's Orch.		Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 "So — You Think	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15 You Know Music"	"Sunday Vespers"		Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30 'Syncopation Piece';	"Tapestry Musicale"; orchestra	**"The World Is Yours"; dramatization**	"Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45 recording				Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 Country Journal;	"Three Cheers"; vocal	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Farm Reports	News Service	"Ranger's Serenade"	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 N. Y. World's Fair	Oscar Shumsky, violin	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 Choral Program	"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 Columbia's Gay	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	Concert Orchestra	News service
6:15 Nineties Review	Religious Program		Concert Orchestra	Music; baseball
6:30 **"Gateway to Hollywood"; variety**	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dramatization
6:45		Baseball comment	Dance Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Hugh Gibson, talk	"The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	'Popular Classics'	War news; singers	"Melodic Strings"	'The Friendly Singer'
7:30 **"Musical Pipe-**	Radio Guild Drama:	"Inside of Sports"	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 **house"; songs; or.**	"Words Set to Music"	"Names in the News"	Sport Comment	Balalaika Orchestra
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventurers:	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; songs; orchestra	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	true tall tales			
8:30 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Symphonic Orchestra, A. Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Zurke's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 George Sheldon	"True or False"		Bob Zurke's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00 **Summer Hour: Francia White; J. Melton; Anita Boyer; orchestra**	NBC Orchestra: Dr. Howard Hanson, cond.	Don Ameche; Nelson Eddy; Madeline Carroll; Mischa Auer; R. Ambruster's Orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
9:15	NBC Orchestra: Dr. Howard Hanson, cond.		Bob Zurke's Orchestra	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
9:30			Bob Zurke's Orchestra	
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	News commentator	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra		Vocal trio	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Network program	National Forum: talk	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	News Service
10:45 Network program	National Forum: talk	'Leaders in Dance Time'		"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Del Courtney's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Reporter"; music	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Checkerboard Time"	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	News; Noonday Review	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Classical Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Waltz Time"	"Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatization	Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"		"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	Book Reviews
2:45 Enoch Light's Orch.		Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Castilians"	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 "Poetic Strings"	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government Reports	Sport reports
3:45 "Poetic Strings"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Melody Weavers"	program with orchestra	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Sport reports
4:30 Science talk	and soloists, Garry	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Mordtt, m. c.	"Midstream"; sketch	The Manhatters; orch.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Song Sweets"; Louise Fiores, soprano; orch.	Irene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 Barry Woods, songs	Dean Gleason L. Archer		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	War news; singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventurers:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	true tall tales	Lou; songs; orchestra		
8:30 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Symphonic Orchestra, A.	Bob Zurke's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 George Sheldon	"True or False"	Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Zurke's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Theater: Claudette	Magic Key; Jessica	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Colbert, Cary	Dragonette; Cliff Na-	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Grant, in "The	zarro, comedian; Bert	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Author, Author!"; lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Awful Truth"	Shefter, pianist; orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	News commentator	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra		Vocal trio	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Network program	National Forum: talk	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	News Service
10:45 Network program	National Forum: talk	'Leaders in Dance Time'		"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Del Courtney's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.	News Service

U. S. Gets Model Of Latest British Torpedo Gunboat

GROTON, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—A crew of workmen at the Electric Boat Company, builders of submarines for the U. S. Navy, hauled out on the marine railway of the Groton plant yesterday a British-built "torpedo gunboat" for inspection by officials.

There are rumors that the 70-foot, steel-hulled craft was to serve as a model for similar boats to be built for the Navy Department, but Electric Boat officials could say only that it had been acquired for the company's Elco Works at Bayonne, N. J., "In order to get abreast of the latest European developments."

The "torpedo gunboat," unofficially reported to be capable of a speed of 50 miles an hour and to be equipped with four torpedo tubes and four "motor guns," was brought to the United States Tuesday aboard the liner President Roosevelt. An officer of the British Naval Reserve and British mechanics accompanied her to Groton.

Dahlia Society Opens Exhibit

Hybridizers from Germany, France, England, Australia and several other countries have united in producing the various types of dahlias that are on exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Boston, today and tomorrow. The Dahlia Society of New England is featuring several foreign varieties, especially in the smaller types. The show will be open from 2 to 9 today and from 1 to 9 tomorrow. It is free to the public.

At 3 a. m. the first workers arrived at the Hall and started setting up the displays. Fred P. Webber of Newport, R. I., has the largest single exhibit. He has filled the end of Exhibition Hall with arrangements of the small decorative dahlias, both double and single, in which he specializes.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon, Mass., is exhibiting some of his choicest late gladiolus. He has some varieties that never before have been shown.

As a special attraction the Horticultural Society is also showing the collection of paintings of subtropical flowers painted by Wilhelmina F. Greene of Winter Park, Fla.

Garage Owners In R. I. Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I.—Kent County garage owners have been ordered to report to Registrar of Motor Vehicles George R. Beane to explain why they have ignored the Department's order to obtain licenses to do business.

The order followed action of the Kent County garagemen in drawing up a four-point set of regulations for the enforcement of the State garage license law.

The group has refused to comply with the license law until its members are assured that the statute will be enforced against all garage owners.

The suggestions drawn up by the association are that no license be given until an applicant is established as a bona fide garage operator; that any unknown applicant be investigated; that an investigator be provided to investigate complaints, and that all repair work outside of an establishment shall be supervised by a licensed dealer or repair man.

Music, Stage, Screen Notes

Aaron Richmond's vocal celebrity series in Symphony Hall will open with Lotte Lehmann on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29. Kirsten Flagstad will make her only Boston appearance of the season, Monday evening, Dec. 11. The two remaining events list Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1; and John Charles Thomas, American baritone, Sunday afternoon, March 3.

The concerts by Mme. Lehmann and Mr. Thomas are included in the Sunday afternoon series which brings Rachmaninoff on Nov. 19, the Don Cossacks, and Nathan Milestein.

Subscribers to the evening series will also have the opportunity to hear the Flagstad concert, Dec. 11. Other events in this course include Fritz Kreisler, the Philadelphia Orchestra, Argentinita and her Spanish Dancers, and Vladimir Horowitz, Russian pianist.

Mr. Horowitz returns to America in January to play 20 concerts, his first tour in six years. His Symphony Hall concert on Monday evening, Feb. 12, will be one of the piano celebrity series which will open with the Rachmaninoff recital. The remaining concerts in that series will be given by Mischa Levitzki, Jan Smeterlin, and Lubo-shutz and Nemenoff in joint recital.

* * *

Plays for Boston

Play bookings for Boston as they stand at present for the early season seem to be as follows:

Sept. 25—At the Plymouth. "The Man Who Came to Dinner." George Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new play. Two weeks.

Oct. 2—At the Shubert. "Too Many Girls," new Abbott musical show. Two weeks.

Oct. 2—At the Wilbur "No Time for Comedy," S. N. Behrman's play coming from New York with Katharine Cornell. Two weeks.

Oct. 16—At the Boston Opera House. "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play. Two weeks.

"Hot Mikado" is penciled in for Oct. 3 as a possible booking but the theater at which it might arrive is uncertain.

* * *

Shakespeare Film

"As You Like It," filmed Shakespearean comedy which first reached the screen in 1936, will be shown today only in the festival at the Fine Arts Theater. Its cast includes Elisabeth Bergner as Rosalind, Laurence Olivier as Orlando, and Leon Quartermaine as Jacques. There is accompanying music by Willian Walton.

* * *

'Bagdad' Uninterrupted

Alexander Korda has sent word from London to New York that the outbreak of war in Europe will not interfere with completion of work on "Thief of Bagdad." All shooting on the picture has been finished, it is said, and the few remaining trick sequences are being completed at the laboratory. The first print of another Korda film, "Over the Moon," has arrived in New York from London and is ready for early release.

* * *

Neagle Film Postponed

Abandonment, at least for the present, of plans for a biographical film, "Marie Lloyd," has been anish producer. It had been planned ish producer. It has been planned for work on it to start in Hollywood next week with Anna Neagle in the title role; but now Mr. Wilcox and Miss Neagle are expected to return to London.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 3,511,700
1939 volume to date 163,954,676
1938 volume to date 179,941,663

Rails, Industrials Higher on Demand For War Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—War psychology remained as the principal stock market motivator today and leading industrials and rails added as much as a point or two to the recent upswing.

Traders, confronted by the week-end recess, inclined to cash profits here and there and, in the final hour, prices in most cases were under the best.

Steels were well in front throughout, but motors, rubbers, aircrafts, coppers, oils, chemicals and shipping issues were in demand.

Overnight buying orders were sufficiently heavy to put the ticker tape behind for a while after the opening. The pace then slowed. Blocks ran to 5,000 shares in the initial turnover.

Wall Street was still bullish over prospects for American business as the result expanding European demand for all sorts of goods, but some caution was evident in view of the thought that a quick peace might be attempted by Hitler when and if he conquers Poland.

Corporate Bonds Rise

Corporate bonds pushed ahead today in a continuation of buying inspired chiefly by hopes of faster business improvement on the war boom.

In contrast, United States Government obligations gave up most of their previous gains on the rally from the war drop. Losses in some Treasury issues ran to more than half a point.

Dealings were broad for a Saturday session. Several Treasury loans were heavily traded, particular the 2⅞ of 1960-55.

Many secondary corporate issues rose fractions to more than 2 points before week-end profit-taking stemmed the rise. The strength of stocks this week, brokers said, was an incentive to buying of semispeculative bonds, including secondary rails.

Among the wider gainers were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Walworth 4s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Some foreign loans again were taken only at wide declines. Rhine-Westphalia 5s sold at 10, off 14⅜ and Copenhagen 4½s were down 12½ at 58. Neither had sold previously this week. Poland 8s rallied 2 to 17 on a single sale.

Gen. Motors August Sales Exceed 1938

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported August sales of cars and trucks to consumers in the United States totaled 76,120 units, compared with 102,031 in July and 64,925 in August last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States last month were 7,436 units, against 71,803 in July and 34,752 in August, 1938.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments amounted to 19,895, against 100,302 in July and 55,431 a year ago.

Int'l Rubber Group Raises Export Quota

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has raised the rubber export quota from 60 per cent to 70 per cent to enable the British Government "to implement" the rubber and cotton exchange agreement with the United States.

The Ministry of Supply issued an announcement that purchases of rubber for delivery to the United States in pursuance of the agreement would open Sept. 11.

Business Personals

J. Taylor Foster of Foster & Co., Inc., has been elected chairman of the New York Group-Investment Bankers Association of America. Mr. Foster will succeed Alexander M. White Jr. of White, Weld & Co.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. announce that Harold A. Haines, who was formerly a partner of Cadbury, Ellis & Haines, Philadelphia, has become associated with them in their Philadelphia office in charge of sales.

Chauncey P. Overfield, of Salt Lake City, has accepted membership on the Pennroad Investors' Committee as the western representative of the group which is seeking to effect an independent management for the Pennroad Corporation, Kenneth S. Guiterman, chairman of the committee, announced.

The new firm of Georgeson & Co. has been formed in New York to engage in a general investment securities business and to specialize in corporate reorganization and recapitalization work in which field the partners of the new firm have been active for some years. The partners are Lloyd W. Georgeson, who was formerly a partner of Cohu Brothers & Georgeson, and Richard S. Nye.

Announcement has been made of the formation of W. Wallace Lyon & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 14 Wall Street. The new firm is to engage in a general investment and brokerage business. The partners are: W. Wallace Lyon, Leo B. O'Meara, Stock Exchange member, and E. Boudinot Fisher.

New Winnipeg Grain Limits

WINNIPEG (CP)—Secretary A. E. Darby of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange announced new daily limits for price fluctuations on the Winnipeg grain market to facilitate freer trading during the present national emergency. The new limits are 10 cents for wheat, flaxseed and rye and six cents for oats and barley.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	4	66	65½	66	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	4	44¼	44	44	+1
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	14	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(⅝g)	2	23	23	23	+2
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	16½	16¼	16¼	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	61⅛	61	61	− ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 8
10	6½	AlaskaJun(.85g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	17	1	1	1	
12⅝	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	62	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅞
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	14	14	14	+1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	27	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
194	151⅛	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	163⅜	192	192½	+ ½
13¾	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅞
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	50	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (3)	1	63	63	63	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	22	44¼	43	43½	+ ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	15	14	14¾	Sep 8
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	7	3½	3	3	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	21	20¼	20½	Sep 6
72½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	72¼	72	72	− ¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	8	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ½
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	1	30½	30½	30½	+1⅛
17⅜	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	13	12¾	13	+ ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6	6	6	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	2	47¾	47¼	47¾	+1¾
110¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	109¾	108½	109¾	+1¼
179	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	160	160	160	+1
35	16⅛	Am Car & Fdy	20	28¾	27¾	28½	+1⅜
55	30¼	Am Car pf	3	47	47	45	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	118	119	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	7	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	+ ½
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¼
18⅛	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	15	17½	17	17	− ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5¼	6	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	25	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	21	19⅛	18	18½	+1⅛
29¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	18	24¾	23½	24	+1⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	Sep 8
25⅞	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	58	28½	25½	28½	+3½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	19	7¼	7	7	
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	10	42½	41	42	Sep 8
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	50½	50½	50½	Sep 8
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 8
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20	20	20	Sep 8
8½	3¾	Am Internation'l	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	32	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	63	60	63	+3¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	11	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Am M &Metal	10	4⅜	4	4	Sep 8
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	8	32¾	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	25	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	3	41½	41½	41½	
45	28	A P&Lpf(2½k)	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	62	9⅜	9	9	
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	36	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
77	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	3	77¾	77	77¾	+ ¾
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	9	12⅜	11½	12	Sep 7
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	5	10	10	10	
59¼	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	42	59¾	58¾	59¾	+1⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131½	131½	131½	Sep 8
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62	62	62	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	34	35	34⅛	34⅜	+1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	15	33	32⅜	33	− ¼
96¾	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	6	16½	16	16½	Sep 8
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	163¾	162½	163⅛	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79	79	79	+1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	80	79¾	80	+ ½
153¼	140	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	140	140	Sep 6
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	6⅛	5¾	5¾	− ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	38	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Sep 7
12⅛	3⅝	Am Woolen	38	11¼	11	11	
50	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	14	49½	49	49	8 dos
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	34	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	
42	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	Sep 8
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	108	38¼	37¼	37¼	− ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	41	41	41	Sep 8
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	15	22	21½	21½	− ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	20	19	20	Sep 8
3	1½	A P W Paper	6	3	3	3	
34½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	8	35½	34⅞	35½	+1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	56	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Armour Ill pr pf	9	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	Sep 8
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	9	35½	35	35	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	Sep 8
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅝
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Sep 8
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 6
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	98	29¾	29	29¼	+ ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	8	59	58½	59	+1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	7	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
23½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	48	25¼	23⅜	25	+2
23½	9½	Atl G&W In pf	6	25	23	25	+2¾
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	17	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	65	65	65	
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	24	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	31	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛

B

17½	9½	Bald Loco ct	64	17⅜	17	17	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	61	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	22	22	22	Sep 6
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	11	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	4	8	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	105½	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	108	105½	105½	Sep 7
9½	7⅛	Belding-He (.70)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 8
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½g)	28	29⅛	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	20	20	20	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	51	51	50½	51	Sep 8
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	
87	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	127	87⅜	86¼	86⅞	+1⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
116	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	− ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	25	24¾	24¾	Sep 8
22¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	21⅞	21½	21½	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	15	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	26½	26¼	26½	− ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	23	20½	19¾	19¾	− ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (⅜g)	14	25¼	25	25	
2¾	1⅜	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 7
30	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	18	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.80g)	2	6	6	6	Sep 8
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	41	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	34	22¾	22⅜	22½	+1¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	3	38½	36	36	Sep 5
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 8
13⅜	5⅞	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¾g)	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
36⅛	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	4	36⅛	35	35⅛	Sep 5
19⅝	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	28	6¾	6½	6½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
30	15½	Bullard Co	7	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	26	25½	25½	− ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	11	18⅞	18½	18¾	− ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅛
3⅝	1	Bush Terminal	176	6	3	6	+3⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ⅜
6½	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	13½	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	6	14⅜	14⅜	14½	Sep 8

C

26¾	13¼	Calif Packing	10	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Sep 8
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Leac	110	2¾	2¼	2¼	− ⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	24	9¾	9½	9⅝	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	12	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	16	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	54	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
38¼	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39½	39	39½	+1¼
9¾	4½	Capital Ad A	3	7½	7¼	7½	Sep 8
26½	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	33	26½	26⅜	26½	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	6	82½	81	82½	+2
59¼	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	22	60	58⅞	58⅞	+1⅛
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	
29½	13⅝	Celanese Corp	26	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ½
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10⅜	10⅛	10½	− ⅜
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	16	30¼	29½	29½	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	26	4¼	3⅞	4	− ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅞
8½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	Sep 6
52⅝	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	48½	48	48	+1
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
19½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	5	19½	19	19½	Sep 8
30	17	Champ Pap & F	4	26	25	26	+ ½
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	62	38½	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
23 ½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	23¼	22½	23¼	Sep 8
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 8
1	⅛	Chi & N West	4	¾	¾	¾	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	30	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	11	11	11	− ¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	½	½	½	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	17	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 7% pf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7¾	7¾	Sep 6
15¼	10	Chick Cot Oil	6	15	14½	15	+ ¼
13½	5	Childs Co	6	5⅞	5½	5½	− ¼
86½	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (4g)	63	86	84¼	84¼	− ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.80g)	5	12	11½	12	Sep 8
41¾	21¼	City Stores	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	2	25	25	25	
31	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	− ⅜
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	16	51⅜	49½	50	+ ½
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Sep 8
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
23¾	11⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	8	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 8
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	36	7⅜	7	7	
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7	6¾	7	Sep 8
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¼
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	92¼	92	92	+2
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	8	42⅜	42	42⅜	− ⅛
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 5
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	46½	46½	46½	+1
110½	105	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Sep 5
14½	8⅝	Comi Solvents	36	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	65	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	64	63⅞	64	−2
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	16	29	28⅞	29	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	5	5	5	− ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	12	21¾	21½	21⅝	− ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep 8
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	11	23½	23	23	− ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¾	7¼	7¾	Sep 6
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15g)	120	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	41	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103¼	103¼	103¼	Sep 8
⅞	¼	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 8
12⅛	8	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	3	5	5	5	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	76	9⅜	9	9⅛	− ⅛
1	⅛	Cons RR Cuba pf	6	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
57⅜	13¾	Consol'n Coal	38	6¾	6¼	5½	+1
23	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	8	25¾	25	25¾	+2¾
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Sep 2
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	23	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	11½	Cont Bak A	10	13½	13	13	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf(4k)	2	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
49	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	23	48¾	48⅜	48½	+1
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	26	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	29⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	Sep 8
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	25	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	46	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	9	31	30½	30½	+ ½
67¼	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	65¾	65	65¾	+ ¾
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	160	160	160	
4⅞	3	Coty Inc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Coty Internat	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	14	22⅞	22	22½	
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	− ¼
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	25	29¼	28	28⅜	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.3	104.3	104.3
38 3¼s '41	104.18	104.18	104.18
5 3⅜s '47-43	106.27	106.27	106.27
82 3¼s '45-43	106.28	106.25	106.28
36 3¼s '46-44	106.31	106.29	106.29
32 2½s '46-44	105.4	105.4	105.4
7 2½s '45	104.14	104.14	104.14
7 3s '48-46	106.10	106.10	106.10
39 3¼s '49-46	107.1	107.1	107.1
11 4¼s '52-47	117	117	117
120 2s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24
208 2¾s '51-48	103.20	103.20	103.20
78 2½s '53-49	100.20	100.20	100.25
14 2½s '52-50	100.22	100.22	100.22
2745 2¾s '54-51	102.28	102.28	102.28
934 3s '55-51	106.4	106.1	106.1
2828 2¾s '60-55	103.10	103.8	103.8
585 2¾s '59-56	101.28	101.28	101.28
157 2¾s '63-58	101.25	101.24	101.24
2100 2¾s '65-60	101.24	101.24	101.24

Home Owners Loan

21 2¼s '44-42	101.25	101.22	101.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alb PW 6s '48 ww	41	41	41
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66	66	66
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34½	33½	34½
9 Alleghn Val 4s '42	102½	102⅞	103½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	92⅞	93
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	61	61	61
3 Am IG Ch 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	108⅛	108	108⅛
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¾	102⅝	102¾
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103	102¾	102¾
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	33	33
1 Arm Del 4s'57	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
20 Arm Del 4s'59	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 AT&SF 4s '95	103	102½	103
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	106½	106½	106½
9 A C Line 1st 4s'52	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 A C Line cll 4s'52	66	66	66
17 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	71¾	68	71¾
2 Atl Refin 3s'53	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15 B&O rfg 6s'95	26	25¾	25¾
17 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	25	24¼	24¾
4 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	65	65	65
50 B&O rfg 5s'95	26	24¾	26
17 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	25	24¾	25
9 B&O 5s 96 F	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
5 B&O 5s 96 F ct	25¼	24⅞	25¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25	25	25
12 B&O cv 4½s'60	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14	14	14
6 B&O 1st 4s'48	64	64	64
4 B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
17 B&O S W 5s'50	45	44¾	45
2 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	44¾	45	45
2 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	113¾	113¼	113¾
5 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	123	122⅝	123
16 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	104⅞	104¼	104⅞
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60 ct	100¼	100¼	100¼
125 Beth Stl 3¼s'52	109¼	108¾	108⅞
22 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	97⅞	97½	97⅞
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	34	34	34
1 Boston&Me 4¼s'61	31½	30⅛	31½
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s'55	6	6	6
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	104	103	103
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72	72	72
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	82	82	82
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	94	93⅝	93¾
1 Bur S R&No 5s'34	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	52	52	52
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	96½	96⅛	96⅛
1 Can Ser 5s 2nd Jly	102½	102¾	102¾
32 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
78 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Can Pac 4½s'60	76	75½	76
6 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65	65⅛
9 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4	3¾	4
4 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	3½	3½	3½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6½	6⅛	6⅜
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	5½	5½	5½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	102½	102½	102½
6 Cen Pac 5s'60	53	53	53
2 Certain-teed 5½s'48	75	75	75
1 C & O 3½s'96 D	94	94	94
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	94	94	94
1 CB&Q gen 4s2'58	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	99	99
2 CB&Q 4s Neb '49	94½	94	94
34 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	20⅜	20⅜
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	3½	3	3½
62 CMSP&P ai5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 CMSP&P 5s'75	8	8	8
10 CM&SP 4½s'89C	26	25¾	26
7 CM&SP 4½s'89E	26	26	26
4 CM&SP gen 4s'89	26	26	26
47 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9⅛	9	9⅛
8 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	14	13½	14
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4¼	3⅞	4¼
19 Chi & NW 4½s2037	9	9	9
6 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	9	9
1 Chi Ter Tr 5s 4½s'60	3⅜	3	3
7 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	6	6
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	105½	105½	105½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 5s'63	59	58¾	58¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104½	104½	104½
10 CCC&StL 4½s'77	54½	54	54½
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	68	68	68
10 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	80½	81
10 Col P & I 5s '70	65	64½	65
5 Col & So 4½s'80	33	33	33
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 M	101	101	101
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	100
4 Con Pw R & L 4s '65	107	107	107
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51			
	103 15-32	103 15-32	103 15-32
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105	105	105
1 Comwlth Edis 3½s '58	115½	115	115½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	103¼	103	103
1 D G & E 5s '51	105	105	105
2 Den G&E 5s '51 st	105	105	105
20 D & RG 4½s '36	10½	10½	10½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
2 Dul SS&A 5s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106½	107
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¼	12¼	12¼
24 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅜	12	12
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	44	44	44
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
5 Fairb Is Morse 4s '56	103	103	103
3 Fed LT&T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
53 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	101¾	101¼	101½
5 Fla E Sst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	59	59	59
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Gen M Accept 3½s '51	103	103	103
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67½	66¼	66¼
12 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	102½	102	102
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102	102	102
28 Gt Nor 4s G '46	103½	102½	103¼
40 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¾	91	91½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79	79	79
24 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39¾	38¼	39¾
10 Hud&Man rfg5s'57	48	47½	48
11 Hud&M Inc 5s '57	14¼	13¾	13⅞
1 Ill BellTel 3½s '70 B	107½	107½	107½
5 Ill Cen 3½s '52	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
20 Ill Cen 4½s '66	49	48¾	49
12 ICAC&LNO 5s '63 A	51½	51⅜	51⅜
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48½	48½	48½
7 Indus Rayon rfg5s'57	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58	58	58
39 InterbRTr rfg5s '66	60½	60	60
2 IntrbRTr rfg5s'66 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	88	88	88
1 Int Gt Nor 4½s'52	3	3	3
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Int Hydro El 6s'44	76	76	76
31 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	71½	70	70¾
15 Int Paper 5s'55	92	91⅝	92
1 Int Paper 5s'47	98	98	98
20 Int Rys C A 6s'47	89¾	89½	89¾
9 Int T&T 4½s'52	46½	45¾	46
24 Int T&T 5s'55	49¾	49	49⅜
3 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	80	80	80
20 Koppers Co 4s '51	100	99¾	100
1 Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54st	27	27	27
1 LehValNY 4½s'40asd	51	51	51
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	19	19
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Leh Val T 5s '41asd	58	58	58
9 Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122	122
2 Loews 3½s'46	97¼	97	97
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Louisv & Nash 5s'60	84½	83½	84½
17 Louisv & N 5s 2003 B	87	86¾	87
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
30 Manati Sug 4s'57	45	44	44¼
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90	59½	58¾	59½
6 Mend Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
10 Mich Cen 4½s'79	68½	68½	68½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	95½	95	95½
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	2½	2½	2½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7	6¾	7
9 MSP&SSM ctf 4s'38	7	6¾	7
17 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	20	19¾	19¾
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	10⅛	9¾	9¾
14 M-K-Tex1st4s'60	32	31¾	32
11 MoPacev5½s'49	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 MoPac 5s'65 A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
38 Mo Pac 5s'77	17½	17½	17½
10 Mo Pac 5s'78	17½	17	17
10 Mo Pac 5s'80	17½	17½	17½
39 Mo Pac5s'81	17½	17	17
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4½	4¼	4½
5 Mob & Oh 5s'38	29	29	29
1 Mont Po 3¾s'66	95½	95½	95½
21 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	37	37	37

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We should be inclined to conserve or strengthen purchasing power in anticipation of a more favorable buying opportunity once the belated urge on the part of those who missed their market to obtain some representation has spent its full force. It should then be possible to appraise freshly the relative position of various groups and individual issues with an eye to new commitments.

To List U. S. Steel on Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the United States Steel Corporation have voted to list preferred and common stock on the Chicago Stock Exchange, G. Cook Kimball, Executive Vice-President, notified the exchange.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	103½	103⅜	103⅝
1 Nassau El 4s'51	40	40	40
13 NatDairy3¾s'51ww	103	102¾	103⅜
3 Nat Stl 3s '65	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 NJ P&Lt 4½s '60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 NO PbSv 5s '52A	103	103	103
6 NO PS 5s '55B	103½	103⅛	103⅛
4 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	30	30	30
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¾	60	60½
72 NYC 4½s 2013A	55¾	55	55¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	61	61	61
17 NYC 3¾s '46	75½	75	75
13 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64½	64	64½
23 NYC&HR 3½s'97	81	81	81
5 NYC Mi Cent 3½s'98	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 NYCh&StL 6s'41	66	66	66
5 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	63	63	63
66 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	55¾	55¼	55½
3 NY Connn RR 4½s'53	101¼	101	101
6 NY Dock cv 5s'47	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 NY Dock Co 4s'51	50¼	50	50¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	102	102
5 NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	102	102
2 NY Lack&W 4s'73a	54	54	54
12 NYNH&Hcv 6s'48	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15⅞	15½	15⅞
4 NYO&W rfg 4s'92	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 NY Steam 3½s'63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
20 NY Tel 4½s'39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	103½	103½	103½
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55a	108	108	108
6 Nor Am Co 4s'59	102½	102¼	102½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	101½	101½	101½
2 Nor Am Co23s'49	101½	101½	101½
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61¾	61¼	61¾
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
31 Nor Pac 4s'97	73	72½	72½
1 NorPac 3s 2047	44½	44⅛	44⅛
1 NorStaPow 3½s'67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
OklahomaG&E 3¼s'66	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
10 Otis Steel 4½s 'G2A	75⅝	75½	75⅝
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Pac G & E 3¼s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
11 Pen Co 4s '63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	104	104
3 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	98	97½	97½
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48	109½	109½	109½
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	85½	85½	85½
57 Pen RR 3¼s'52	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
26 Phila Dodge 3½s'52	115	114	114
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	103½	103½	103½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	102	101½	101½
51 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5	4¾	5
42 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15	14⅞	15
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
11 Phillips Pet 3s '48	113⅝	113	113⅜
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	37	37	37
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	38	37⅛	38
8 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	76¾	76¼	76½
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42st	26	26	26
6 Postal Tel&C 5½s'53	14¼	14	14¼
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	99	99	99
2 Radio Keith 6s'41	60	60	60
2 Readg 4½s'97A	75	74	74
1 Rem Rend 4½s'56	95	94½	94½
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	113	112⅛	113
18 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94	92¾	94
3 Revere Cop&B 4½s 56	98	98	98
1 Rio Gr Wst 1s4½s'39	31	31	31
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	16	16	16
4 RI Ark&La4½s34	9	9	9
19 St LSF 4½s'78	10¼	9¾	9⅞
5 StLSFW&STerlf st	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
5 StLSW 4s '50 st	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L SW 5s'52	17	17	17
1 St L SW rfg 5s'90	11	11	11
3 ST&A Pass 4s'43	58	58	58
3 SanAntPubSvc4s'63	102	102	102
14 Seab AL cn 4s'45	7½	7¼	7½
6 Sea AL 6s'45ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 Sea A L 4s'50 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5	4¾	5
4 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	4	4	4
2 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	3	3	3
1 Silesian-Am 7s'41	22½	22½	22½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 So Cal Gas 4s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Sou Krakt 4¼s'46	91½	91½	91½
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48½	48½	48½
28 Sou Pac 4½s'81	48¾	48¼	48¾
50 So Pac 4½s'69	48¾	47⅞	47⅞
16 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	52	52	52
7 South Ry 6½s'56	76	76	16
1 South Ry gen 6s'56	71½	71½	71½
22 South Ry gen 4s'56	56½	56⅛	56⅛
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	106	105⅞	106
16 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	101	100¼	100⅜
12 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	100	100	100
1 Studebaker cv 6s'45	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Swift&Co 2¾s'61	104½	104½	104½
2 T RR A St L 4s'53	104	104	104
1 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	86½	86½	86½
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	105	105	105
5 Tex Corp 3s'59	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	83	83	83
6 Third Ave aj 5s'60	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2 TideWatAscoO3½s'52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Un Pac 3½s'71	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103½	103½	103½
8 Un Pac 3½s'70	93	93	93
5 Unit Drug 5s'53	78	78	78
25 US Rubber 5s'48	103¼	103	103
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	86	86	86
1 Utah LT&Trac 5s'44	97½	97½	97½
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Util P&L 5s'59	78½	78½	78½
2 Vanadium 5s'41	109	109	109
1 Vir Ry 3¾s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s'39	36	36	36
12 Wabash 5s'80D	8	8	8
8 Wabash 5s'78	8	8	8
16 Wabash 4½s'78C	8¼	8	8
10 Wabash Des M 4s'39	13	13	13
11 Walwrth 4s'55	62	60	62
2 Warner Bros 6s'48	82½	82½	82½
6 Warner Bros 6s'41	41½	41	41
5 Westch Lt 3½s'67	102	102	102
3 West Pen P 3½s'66	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 West Pen P 5½s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	18	18	18
3 Western Un 4½s'50	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95	95	95
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	100	100	100
26 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	14	14	14
6 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	13	13	13
9 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	107½	107½	107½
1 Youngst S&T 4s'61	102	102	102
12 Youngst S&T 4s'48	112	112	112

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4½s'48	92½	92½	92½
15 Australia 5s'55	77	77	77
1 BerlCit El 6½s'59	10	10	10
1 Brazil 8s'41	15½	15½	15½
2 Brazil 6½s'26-27	13	13	13
2 Buen A 4½s64ctf'75	50½	50½	50½
2 Canada 5s'52	102	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 5s'52 reg	101	101	101
13 Canada 4s'60	95¼	95	95⅛
6 Canada 3¼s'61	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
12 Canada 3s'67	86½	86½	86½
1 Chile 6s'60	17	17	17
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan	17	17	17
12 Chile 6s'61 Feb	17	17	17
8 Chile 6s'61 Sept asd	12⅝	12¾	12¾
3 Chile 6s'62	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile 7s'42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s'60	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
9 Copenhag 5s'52	60	58¾	60
5 Copenhag 4½s'53	58	58	58
4 Costa Rica 7s'51	20	20	20
16 Cuba 5½s'45	74	74	74
6 Denmark 4½s'62	59½	59½	59½
2 Dom 1st 5½s'69 ext	70	70	70
1 Dom 1st 5½s'26-40	70	70	70
1 Dom 2nd 5½s'40	70	70	70
6 Finland 6s'45	100	100	100
17 French 7½s'41	93	93	93
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	9	9	9
7 Ger Govt 7s'49	10	10	10
1 GtConElPJap 6½s'50	61	61	61
2 Ital Pub Ut 7s'52	35	35	35
9 Italy 7s 1951	50½	50½	50½
2 Lombard El 7s'52	49	49	49
2 Mex 10 4s cm asd'45	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Norway 6s'44	100	100	100
2 Norway 6s'43	98½	98½	98½
2 Norway 4½s'65	86	86	86
5 Orient Dev 6s'53	59	59	59
9 Peru 1st 6s'60	9	8¾	9
1 Poland 8s'50	17	17	17
1 Queensld 5s'41	97	97	97
3 Queensld 6s'47	88½	88	88
3 Rhine-West 6s'55	10	9⅞	10
5 Saxon Pub 7s'56	8¼	8	8¼
8 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	18½	18½	18½
9 Sao Paulo St 6s'68	8¼	7¾	8¼
2 Uruguay 8s'46	44	44	44
23 Urug 3¾s4s 4½s'79	47	46	47

Bond Sales

Total today, Sept. 9, $11,713,000; previous day $18,982,300; week ago $12,172,000; year ago $3,069,700; two years ago $3,479,500; Jan. 1 to date $1,292,379,825; year ago $1,196,596,180; two years ago $2,071,158,500. Tool Show.

Corporation Earnings

Second Quarter†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Black & Decker Mfg Co	$179,062	$63,887	$.48	$.17
Diamond Match Co	$18,586	399,003	.40	.35
Eastern Air Lines	130,291	46,943	.31	.13
Reynolds Spring Co	42,688	*72,391	.14	..
Southern Natural Gas Co	345,396	115,684	.31	$.14
Tampax, Inc	*19,469	37,433	..	.09

Semi-Annual¶

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Douglas (W L) Shoe Co	*$148,239	*$120,579	..	..
Eason Oil Co	*14,022	*90,265	..	..
Foha Oil Co	177,676	522,666	.23	.68
General Fireproofing Co	366,596	147,109	.75	.38
Houston Oil Field Material Co	11,714	101,542	$.49	.46
Louisiana Land & Exploration Co	420,966	771,000	.14	.25
Trans-Lux Corp	39,126	90,589	.08	.13

Annual/

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Archer-Daniels-Midland	$1,839,482	$555,447	$3.01	$.85
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp	601,820	743,064	$2.40	$2.98
Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp	48	*164,896	..	..
Central States Power & Light Corp	*110,490	*38,128	..	..
El Paso Natural Gas Co	$2,242,883	$1,996,797	3.58	3.18
Harbauer Co	*36 748	*58,236	..	..
Louisville Gas & Electric Co	2,749,185	2,749,219	b11.00	b11.00
National Casket Co	284,938	190,337	$4.98	$1.75
National Gas & Electric Corp	$147,538	$135,564	.48	.44
North & Judd Mfg Co	193,133	129,074	2.00	1.33
United Hosiery Mills Corp	111,974	*8,135	15.34	..
Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co	120,478	86,396	1.21	.87

*Deficit. †For three months ended June 30. ‡Based on new capitalization of 800,000 shares. §For six months ended June 30. ¶On preferred stock. /For 13 months ended June 30. $For12 months ended July 31. bOn combined preferred.

Grain Situation Now Not Similar To That of 1914

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — The grain market's price gyrations following the outbreak of war in Europe recalled today somewhat similar action of values in 1914 but trade experts were quick to point out glaring differences between the world wheat situation now and that of a quarter century ago.

The past week prices shot up more than 20c a bu., from lows quoted just before the first shot was fired in Poland. From this peak, however, prices tumbled back slightly more than 3c.

Conditions in 1914-15

In 1914 Germany declared war on Russia on August 1 and on France Aug. 3. Chicago Dec. wheat on July 28, the day Austria declared

Commerce and Finance

Buying of Consumers Broadens; Well Above Like 1938 Week

Business and Industry

Huge U. S. Export Trade Is Seen In Foreign Inquiries

NEW YORK (AP)—Foreign inquiries for steel, consumers goods, aviation and other equipment reminded American exporters of the World War boom in overseas trade.

A boost in export prices on steel products was one of the first concrete indications of a shift in world trade toward the great industrial machine of the United States.

Steel circles said export quotations were being raised to meet the domestic level. Prices in the export market, was explained, had been depressed by competition. Plates were reported quoted $9 a ton higher to foreign sources and semi-finished steel about $5 a ton up.

The immediate prospect for expansion in overseas commerce, export authorities said, has been obscured by snarled shipping facilities, the submarine menace, high war risk insurance rates, the U. S. neutrality law and confusion over prices.

To Solve Problems

Some exporters said, however, they were confident these obstacles would be overcome in time so that export divisions could take care of increased inquiries from Latin America, Japan and other nations which may divert orders to this market from warring Europe.

The possibility the Federal Government may enter the war risk insurance field, it was suggested, held out a promise of aid in that direction.

Foreign traders generally agreed the removal of German and British competition, particularly, would open a wider field for Uncle Sam's salesmen in South America, Canada and Asia.

The rise in prices of farm products, rubber, tin and other basic commodities produced in these countries, it was held, would provide increased purchasing power for trade with the United States.

Inquiries have been larger than actual orders since the war outbreak. But today steel men said there were strong indications inquiries in that line, at least, would be followed by specifications and placing of business.

Organized steel exporters attempted to limit raises on export quotations to domestic levels to avoid charges of "profiteering" on foreign business.

The problem of finding "bottoms" to ship the metal worried steel exporters, although the industry was said to be much better situated in that respect than at the start of the World War. The United States Steel Corp. has a fleet of about 30 ships to handle export trade.

Many Vessels Available

Shipping quarters noted there are more than 300 vessels available for handling American goods, three times the supply in 1914. The 10-year $5,000,000,000 shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission, calling for 500 new ships, was expected to supplement the American fleet considerably in event of prolonged war.

Aviation and other war supply industries waited for developments on neutrality legislation in Washington to clarify prospects of business with Europe.

There were reports of large additional British and French inquiries for American planes, unconfirmed officially. Informed quarters said only about 30 per cent of the big foreign orders for fighting planes placed in this country some time ago remained undelivered when the neutrality proclamation became effective.

A reliable aviation export source said recent shipments on aircraft orders have included:

To England: 250 Lockheed two-engined bombers; 400 North American basic combat planes, single engined.

To Australia: 50 Lockheed two-engined bombers; 50 North American combat planes.

To France: 250 Martin two-engined bombers; 40 Vought single-engined fighters; 100 Douglas two-engined bombers.

In process of delivery to Canada, it was said, are 15 North American combat ships.

California Bond Bids Found Too Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rejection of bids submitted for new State and municipal securities has continued, public officials deeming the offers unsatisfactory and below the prices which they had expected. The lower bids, however, were reported in line and attributed to the substantially lower prices for outstanding tax-exempt issues.

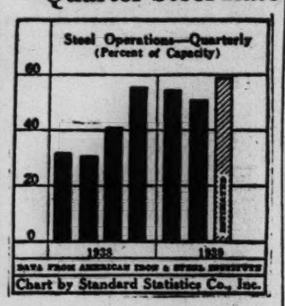
The most important rejection last week was by officials of the State of California, who refused to accept any of the bids received for $2,000,000 of unemployment-relief registered warrants. The issue may, however, be offered for public sale on or about Sept. 10. The warrants, dated Sept. 7, are to mature on or about May 28, 1940.

Steel Industry Reported Gathering Data for TNEC

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry officials were reported gathering together data to be presented at the resumption of temporary National Economic Committee hearings tentatively scheduled for Oct. 15.

The data, it was said, covers broad marketing policy changes of the past two years, and hence would not be the basis of a direct rebuttal to federal trade commission assertions of last fall, based in part on earlier policies.

Gain Seen in Third Quarter Steel Rate



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Steel operations for the third quarter are expected to average just under 60 per cent of capacity. The July figure was 54.5 per cent and August will be about 62 per cent. Prospects for September point to a continuation of the August average.

Wall St. Wonders About $90,000,000 Polish Debt to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The German invasion of Poland has had Wall Street foreign bond circles wondering what would happen to approximately $90,000,000 in Polish loans raised in this country.

The Polish debt, it was pointed out, is the largest to come under the cloud of Nazi expansion. Holdings in the United States, however, had been reduced through re-sale to Polish buyers, amounting in certain loans to a third or more of the totals outstanding.

Service to American holders has been on a 4½ per cent interest basis as result of scaling down in payments.

Austrian and Czechoslovakian loans on which payments were being made here, bond authorities said, came under the German moratorium on external debt when the Nazi grip was extended to those countries.

Outstanding Polish issues listed in Moody's Manual of Investments are: 6s due 1940, $19,574,500; 8s due 1950, $18,200,000; 7s due 1947, $34,720,000; Silesia 7s due 1958, $9,828,100; Warsaw 7s due 1958, $8,682,200.

Chicago Business Shows Gains Well Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago business, which to a very large degree means midwest business, showed gains in July far ahead of July last year in all but two principal lines of activity, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Even in those two exceptions, however, there were redeeming features. The Chicago Stock Exchange, while handling fewer shares, found total values jumped from $11,625,091 a year ago to $14,266,264 in July, 1939. In the case of real estate, while the money value transfers was $5,813,829 against $8,214,305 a year ago, the total number of parcels rose from 3,989 to 3,951. The answer there is more homes and small buildings. There also were 256 building permits issued as against 190 last year, auguring well for actual building activity for the following months.

Paychecks were fatter in July, and there were more of them. The pay roll total went up by better than eight points, while industrial jobs jumped six points from July last year to this.

Bank clearings, postal receipts, public utility power consumption, and railroad carloadings all showed sizeable gains. The almost constant increase in air passenger travel noted in recent years continued, with 10,000 more passengers arriving or departing at the municipal airport.

A dependable gauge of business conditions hereabouts is pig iron production, and in July this year the total output was more than 100 per cent above that of last year. In like fashion, in spite of strike threats, which since have dissipated, the local stock yards increased their output by 7 per cent.

An increase from 57.2 to 57.9 in the department store sales index was recorded for the month. The number of telephones increased from 943,289 to 974,285. There also was an increase from 5027 to 7361 in new car registrations from the one July to the other. Electric power production climbed from 486,686,000 to 540,536,000 kwh.

One disturbing note was the increase from 90,569 to 113,879 in the number of families on relief, but this was accounted for partly by the WPA strikes and curtailment of relief work by Congress.

Street Talks Reaction Induced By Prospect of Federal Curbs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The immediate economic and stock market outlook here shapes up rather clearly.

The prospect is for a fairly substantial decline in the stock market—perhaps ten points on the Dow-Jones industrial averages to a level round 140 from the present 150.

Such a decline is in the charts, which is a sort of Wall Street way of saying "in the stars."

The news justification for it need not include the much-talked of "peace scare." By this time hardly anybody expects the Allies to pay the slightest attention to German overtures and few expect any such overtures from a Germany fresh from over-running Poland.

The real justification for the "technical reaction" which may come soon will be political thunderings from Washington. After all, the politicians have been crowded from the picture for a fortnight or more while violent changes have been going on beyond their control, and it is not in their nature to sit idly and let things take their course.

Foreshadowing Political Action

Forewarning of what is to come has appeared already in two forms.

The first of these was the sudden sell-off, Friday, of International Nickel in a rising stock market. International Nickel looks on the surface like a blue-ribbon warbaby; it owns 95 per cent of the world's nickel sources and owns the world's platinum supply outside Russia; and Russia is hardly a part of the economic world today (talk of Russia's supplying Germany with grain, for instance, is absurdly exaggerated; whereas in 1914 Russia was part of Europe's granary, it now barely exports a few score million bushels of grain in its best years and in 1932 under Stalin's drive to get the remaining kulaks into the state farms it suffered a famine in which an estimated 1,500,000 people perished).

Nickel ran up with the rest of the war stocks until its price developed a strange malady on Friday—along with the other leading Canadian shares, including the gold shares Dome and McIntyre Porcupine, now selling at or near the year's lows, Consolidated Mining & Smelting, and Hudson Mining & Smelting (the old Flin Flon mine). Opening at 50, Nickel reached 52, then sank to 45⅜ to close on a feeble rally at 47.

The explanation was that the Canadian government would soon impose an excess profits tax on the company—and perhaps on all Canadian war industries.

Nipping of War Profits

Already the hand of government has begun to close down on war profits. Britain this spring put a powerful tax on munitions profits, in part responsible for the lament of the City of London that all Britain except itself was doing well. Promptly the price of gold rushed up last month toward the 160 shilling level in London, the South African Government reached out and took from the Rand companies all the price over 150 shillings.

Both British and French Governments have taken over control of their steel industries. British officials recently put a lid on the price of cotton in Liverpool, and in the last day or two put a top of £51 per ton on copper, which amounts to only about 9¼ cents—considerably less than the world price.

And in this country the signs are beginning to appear of Washington efforts to interfere in prices. A wave of uninformed public objection has gone up against recent increases in food prices, despite the fact that these increases are almost entirely due either to the public's own rushing in to stock up (as in the case of sugar) or to an actual shortage of inventory.

A chapter could be written on the latter. The new protested prices are merely high enough in many cases, to bail out farmers, primary producers, and processors, from the sea of red ink in which they have been floundering. Washington has shed tears over depressed farm prices, which despite its touted programs have in many cases this summer made new lows since 1933.

Justification of Price Rises

In the paper industry the supply of Scandinavian pulp is shut off and when Baltic commerce is resumed the freight cost will be much higher. Paper prices, particularly newsprint, have been at lamentably low levels—a fact which newspapers are not so keen about broadcasting.

World stocks of copper equal only six weeks' peace-time consumption, of tin a month or two; of rubber little over three months. In recent months the textile industry has cut its output sharply to reduce stocks. Canning packs have been reduced sharply. No wonder prices are rising. The market for some commodities is "thin," like the market for stocks.

It is true that the spectacular advance in raw material prices has in many cases entirely ignored statistics. Otherwise the prices of wheat, sugar, lard, the edible oils, cotton, and many other oversupplied commodities, could not have risen at all. In every case named the stocks on hand or the available production are enormous. A good example was cotton, which barely stopped its climb on Friday when the crop estimate of 12,380,000 appeared, some 600,000 bales above trade expectations.

World sugar (No. 4 contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange) has now made some kind of an extraordinary record by jumping the limit (one-quarter cent) every day for five successive days, more than doubling its price and pouring untold paper profits in the lap of those with long contracts who did not sell; and all despite the fact that the International Sugar Agreement for holding production within readily available demand has been the most fragile of conspiracies.

Recouping Federal Prestige

It is held certain here that Washington officials will capitalize the public complaint against this alleged extravagance of anticipation. After all Washington has some of their dearest plans upset in recent days. Government bonds have been pounded down and a year's gains wiped out; crop reduction programs have been rendered obsolete, and the center of domestic news has shifted from Washington to Wall Street. The damaged prestige must be recouped.

For a while it is expected that the publicity onslaught against "profiteering" and "reckless speculation" will be heavy. In every trade line from steel to canned peas, higher prices are due from the consumer because raw materials have risen in price and because the consumer has invited the price increase by rushing in to buy.

(Incidentally one of the points of sharpest increase is in shipping rates. Sugar rates from Cuba to New York have doubled. Wheat from New York to Antwerp has risen from 12 cents to 22 cents and higher; and these prices do not include war risk insurance, in some cases the equivalent of the freight charge. German bottoms have been rushed to cover; British ships are endangered; the effort of the Italians to capitalize their neutrality by crowding their schedules has roused hostility but not eased the situation; and new American C-2 and the junior C-1 ships cannot come off the ways fast enough to fill the sudden vacuum in shipping.)

Advance Seen Continuing

Before long, folks think here, the brief anti-speculation and anti-price-increase hysteria will pass, after having driven stock prices down to perhaps the 140 level. Then the public will realize that its rush has been overdone; and the relaxation of quotas and farm crop-curbs will begin. The Department of Agriculture will recover sufficient realism to meet the problem with relaxation of quotas instead of with threats and thunder.

The public will get accustomed to the new price levels, which after all are nowhere near up to "parity" for farm products or up to what oil producers, ship owners (and hands), or the coal industry have long yearned for. Then steel operations will go through 80 per cent, rail carloadings through 750,000, commercial loans will keep mounting and bank-deposit velocity will after these many years start turning up.

Incidentally . . . among utility refundings stopped are Wendel Willkie's $300,000,000 deal for Commonwealth & Southern's subsidiaries, about $100,000,000 for Columbia Gas, and some large blocks for Bond & Share . . . Atlantic Seaboard gasoline is up ½ cent . . . during the war the government's marine war risk subsidiary collected $37,000,000 in premiums and paid out $30,000,000 in benefits . . . farmers themselves are holding back their hogs for better prices . . . there is a jam in port clearances here . . . municipalities will continue to finance despite the rising cost . . . competitive bids in a bear market for high-grades, as expected, haven't been so good . . . the rails have confirmed the industrials . . . investigation of the NLRB will be speeded . . . our coal may sell in South America to replace European coal . . . something is brewing in Brazilian trade relations . .

Security Offerings Light During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities fell off to practically nothing during the week ended Sept. 7, totaling only $2,019,270, the smallest amount since the week ended Feb. 17, 1938, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

It marked the second successive week that war uncertainties and falling bond prices have held new financing at a low level. Several companies have postponed plans for refunding existing indebtedness or obtaining new money until a greater measure of stability has reasserted itself in the security markets.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$1,410,000	$11,755,500
Public utility	380,000	.....
Industrial	.....	31,338,500
Miscellaneous	280,000	.....
Stock	9,270	1,319,006
Total	2,019,270	44,390,106

Canadian Board Warns Against Sugar Hoarding

OTTAWA (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, after an emergency conference with representative sugar refiners, issued a warning that any "attempts at restriction or accumulation of supplies, or at enhancement of prices will be met with prompt action."

"There is ample sugar for all usual requirements," a statement from the board said. "Consumers are urged to buy normally, and to proceed as usual with their seasonal canning operations."

Sales at Retail 6 to 11 Per Cent Above '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade for the country as a whole last week was estimated at 6 to 11 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

"Customers in retail stores," the review asserted, "apparently found the outbreak of hostilities no reason to defer purchases of fall articles. Trading was broad, as is normal at this season of the year, and sales in most cities were substantially heavier than in the same week of 1938.

"Taking a cue from the orderly turnover of store goods, retailers refused to be stampeded into speculative purchases.

"On a regional basis, the broadest gains were still being scored by the South and the Middle West, which reported year-to-year increases this week of 8 to 14 and 7 to 12 per cent, respectively.

"New England lost some ground, but managed to maintain a lead of 3 to 7 per cent, while the East held its margin unchanged at 7 to 10 per cent.

"In the Southwest and Northwest the advance widened slightly to 5 to 10 per cent. Although active in some sections, West Coast trade continued to lag behind the general average.

"Wholesale markets in some instances had their most active week in years. Many were already ripe for heavy buying. The declaration of war having coincided with the opening of the fall season and with a moderate-to-light inventory position, the immediate reaction in many leading lines was a rush to cover requirements for several months ahead.

"Textiles were particularly active, as price increases failed to stem a heavy buying wave. Where lines were not withdrawn wool goods staples sold in quantity at substantial price advances. Dry goods orders covering needs for the remainder of the season were executed at steady to slight higher prices."

Freight Carloadings Up 4.8 P. C. in Week; 11.4 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 721,748 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 2.

This was an increase of 33,158 cars, or 4.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 73,719, or 11.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 79,791, or 10 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	—Incr. over— Las wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	284 733	19,534	26,859
Less-than-carlot mer	156,885	2,695	1,712
Coal	132,635	8,742	16,069
Grain and grain prod	40,200	†3,404	†1,816
Livestock	14,017	956	†628
Forest products	33,323	0,279	3,152
Ore	52,491	2,748	25,898
Coke	7,575	606	2,473

†Decrease.

Banks Are Lending At 2¼ to 3¾ P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial loans from banks are costing American businessmen from 2¼ to 3¾ per cent, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The 2¼ per cent rate was described as the average for New York. In another group of Northern and Eastern points—Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Detroit—the average of 3 per cent.

A 3¾ average was quoted for the South and West based on surveys at Richmond, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

Subsidy Cotton Sale For August Is Shown

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said sales of raw cotton and cotton products for export under the new subsidy program totaled 1,180,174 bales during August.

Of this, 29,029 bales represented cotton products.

Under the export program, designed to enable this country to double foreign sales of cotton this season, a bounty of 1.5 cents a pound is paid on exports of raw cotton and an equivalent payment on exports of cotton products.

The Department said cotton actually shipped during August totaled 278,000 bales compared with 236,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Shipments at Year's High

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Vessel movement of Lake Superior iron ore during August totaled 6,954,580 gross tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. These shipments were the largest since September, 1937, when 9,173,991 tons were moved and compare with 6,309,938 tons in July this year and with only 3,325,715 tons during August last year.

This brings the ore movement for the season to Sept. 1 to 22,495,767 tons, more than the 19,263,011 tons for the entire 1938 shipping season and double the 10,872,490 tons to the like date last year.

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

H. S. Daniels

Elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation. Mr. Daniels, who has been with the company for 20 years, has been a Vice-President since 1933 and a director since 1935.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.7 P. C. In Week of Sept. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.7 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This increase, continues the report, does not fully reflect the price advances which occurred after the outbreak of the war in Europe since most of the quotations relate to Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29 and 30. The index for the week ended Sept. 9 will show a much greater advance. Among the commodity prices which rose most rapidly last week prior to the outbreak of war were livestock and meats, and certain imports such as cocoa beans, copra, sugar, and vegetable oils. No substantial increase in grain prices had occurred by Aug. 29.

Wholesale prices of foods as a group advanced 2.7 per cent and farm products 2.6 per cent. Little change was reported in other groups of commodity prices. Chemical and drug prices increased 0.3 per cent and hides and leather products and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.1 per cent. Textile products declined 0.3 per cent.

Largely because of the pronounced price advances in agricultural commodities, copra, and cocoa beans, the raw materials group index rose 1.4 per cent during the week.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 2 1939	Aug. 26 1939	Sept. 3 1938	Sept. 4 1937
All Commodities	75.3	74.8	77.8	86.4
Farm products	62.7	61.1	67.1	84.6
Foods	68.5	66.7	73.0	85.7
Hides & leather prod.	92.7	92.6	92.5	108.6
Textile products	67.2	67.4	65.4	75.9
Fuel & lighting mtls.	73.2	73.2	77.2	79.2
Metals & metal prod.	93.5	93.5	95.4	96.4
Chemicals and drugs	74.4	74.2	77.1	81.0
Housefurnishing goods	87.0	87.0	87.8	92.7
Miscellaneous	73.2	73.1	73.3	76.6
Raw materials	67.1	66.2	71.0	83.3
Semimfd. articles	74.6	74.4	74.4	86.0
Finished products	79.7	79.3	81.9	88.4
Building materials	89.7	89.7	89.4	96.3
All commodities other than farm products	78.1	77.8	80.2	86.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	81.5	85.9

Engineering Awards Slightly Under 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, which included only 4 days because of the Labor Day holiday, totaled $52,006,000, a decrease of 22 per cent from the preceding week and 1 per cent below the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

The current week's awards brought construction volume for the year to date to $2,101,921,000 an increase of 16 per cent over the same period last year.

Public construction for the week was 7 per cent higher than a year ago, but private awards were 19 per cent below the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$52,006,000	$52,456,000
Private	13,387,000	16,444,000
State and municipal	32,329,000	29,011,000
Federal	6,290,000	7,001,000

Coty Net Up Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—Coty, Inc., and domestic subsidiaries reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $132,471, or 8 cents a common share after all charges, compared with net income of $131,424, for the comparable 1938 period.

Sugar Refineries Work Nights Due To Heavy Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Lights blaze at night in sugar refineries throughout the nation as plants ordered 24-hour-a-day operations to refill badly depleted sugar bins in grocery stores.

A broad coast-to-coast wave of consumer sugar buying touched off by the outbreak of war in Europe and the consequent determination of millions of American housewives to "lay in supplies" was held by refiners responsible for the disappearance almost overnight of plenteous sugar stocks in food shops and wholesalers' warehouses.

Refiners announced there was no shortage of sugar. They asserted raw sugar supplies were as big as ever at this season.

Blame Consumer for Shortage

But refined sugar stocks, they pointed out, had actually been suddenly cut by the wave of household reserve buying, and now plants would probably have to keep fresh melts going for many days to come to refurbish grocery store supplies.

Some of the biggest refineries cancelled the customary Sunday holidays, and will run all day this Sunday to bring retail stocks back to normal.

No sooner had fighting started in Europe last week than raw sugar prices began to rise. Cash raw sugar Friday commanded 3.86 cents a pound, compared with 2.92 cents before the hostilities started.

Acting quickly, refiners withdrew quotations. They sold sugar to wholesalers, chain stores and co-operatives only with the stipulation that the buyer pay whatever price was posted when quotations were resumed. They said rising raw sugar made figuring of production lists impossible.

Supply Ample; Control Likely

And quotations weren't resumed until Friday when a refined price of 5.75 cents a pound was announced, nearly 1½ cents above the 4.40 cents before the European war started.

The question consumers are asking is: "Will sugar climb up to the 25 cents a pound mark seen in the World War in 1914?"

Most dealers think definitely not. The trade generally feels that the United States Government, armed with controls it did not have in 1914, will be able to keep sugar prices reasonable.

The present sugar act gives the Government control over imports and distribution.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

London

At the moment of writing, Aug. 22, when the announcement of negotiations to complete a Russo-German nonaggression pact has added its discouragement to that of the gathering war clouds, the City of London is a depressed but not jittery center. On the security market, many prices have fallen below the low levels recorded immediately before the Munich "settlement" was reached last September. War Loan, for example, which last year touched a low of 90, before the institution of minimum dealing prices at 93, was quoted immediately after the Russo-German announcement at 88, compared with a high level for this year of 98⅞. Two and a half per cent Consols, an irredeemable stock, fell to 62, compared with the Munich low of 64. The one consolation from inspecting the dispiriting gilt-edged board is that short-dated stocks have resisted the fall more effectively, while a number of industrial shares—Vickers, the armament group, was a paradoxical exception—did not fall below last September's bottom on the announcement.

In interpreting these movements, it must be realized that they have not resulted from any hasty selling. The market is nominal, and the volume of business displays no sign of panic.

The economic background of the crisis, however, has been universally evident in London markets. By a paradox of the political set-up and London's insistence on its functions as an international market, Germany has been purchasing essential commodities on an extensive scale during the past few days, demand being concentrated upon copper, rubber, nickel and other materials.

German Demand Spasmodic

Although demand from Germany has usually been spasmodic in the past, as her supplies of foreign exchange fluctuated from time to time, the insistence upon prompt shipment has given these recent operations an appearance of emergency building up of stocks. The effect upon British supplies is not easy to estimate, for warehouse stocks do not tell the full story of domestic reserves, since supplies in the hands of consumers, together with official reserves of certain commodities, are unknown. But the fact is that current supplies of certain essential commodities have been allowed to shrink to an unwelcome low level.

Rubber stocks are at the lowest level since March 1937, although they still represent about 4½ months' normal trade consumption. An exceptionally large reduction in tin stocks has occurred, and the Buffer Pool is meeting the deficiency in supplies; in this case, the export quota is well below current consumption. Continental purchases of copper have proceeded to the point at which the non-United States producers, who raised their output release to 105 per cent of quotas on Aug. 16, may have to suspend restriction completely.

Lack of Guidance

Such heavy purchases have occasioned the comment that the Ministry of Supply, which has power to ensure adequate supplies of essential raw materials for British requirements, should have acted earlier in insisting on these priorities. It is, indeed, difficult to criticize the action of the markets in transacting recent German business, for they lacked any official guidance on the matter. Even a "request," such as that which forms the basis of the recent control of foreign capital issues and of speculative transactions against sterling, would have served a useful purpose.

Sterling has broken through $4.68 peg, but, judging from the trade figures, its position is not appreciably worse than a year ago. Indeed, despite the growing adverse balance of British trade in recent months, the accumulated adverse balance for the first seven months of this year is still £18,000,000 lower than for the corresponding period of 1938, and there has been a substantial reduction in the import surplus from the United States. But with the prospect of rising prices, resulting in part from re-armament financing, and of special imports for defense purposes (some of which, like the Admiralty's oil supplies, are not recorded in the official trade figures), some corrective measures were clearly called for.

Higher taxation on luxury imports, or reduced duties on essential raw materials for the British export industries, might assist the exchange. But the need for depreciating sterling—if it were admitted—was not couched in terms of current trade. Sterling is a fluctuating currency, but it could sustain the present burden of trade payments, even though part of the assistance provided by sterling area countries, who previously left their balances in London, has been withdrawn, by reason of instant repatriation of their balances in the form of gold.

The provisos are a cessation of large capital movements, mainly of Continental origin, and a calmer political atmosphere. Neither of these are present possibilities, for Continental centers are not open, as the London market is, to official suggestions regarding exchange transactions. But two facts are clear to City opinion: it is neither desirable nor possible to allow an adverse trade balance (capital movements apart) to cause a persistent loss of essential gold reserves without countervailing steps; and secondly, now that depreciation of sterling has been carried out, the authorities should make a clean cut in the rate, and not invite an increase in speculative pressure by allowing the pound to wilt by stages.

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Reich 'Expands' Border to Lines Of Prewar Days

(Continued from Page 1)

Germans reached Lwow they then would turn the Polish position, making an east bank defense on the Vistula virtually impossible.

They reported that heavy troop reinforcements were being rushed southward by the Poles in an attempt to prevent such a tactic.

The dispatches in Budapest said the Polish Government, which only Tuesday fled from Warsaw to Lublin, about 90 miles to the southeast, now had gone on still further eastward as the German armies pushed still further into the country.

German Communiqué

Berlin dispatches gave a High Army Command Communiqué issued today which said:

"The Poles again are retreating on all fronts. The first German troops have entered Warsaw from the southwest. In the south the Wisloka River was crossed and Dembica reached. At Sagmo, the crossing of the Dunajec River was forced. The eastern embankment of the Vistula was reached near Sandomierz. (This is Poland's great munitions center.)

"Further occupation of the Poznan Province is continuing without the enemy's resistance. The Polish Air Force again is hardly in action. On the western front a hostile reconnoitering plane was shot down near Karlsruhe."

Dnb, official German news agency, reported German troops had captured Rzeszow and were heading for Jaroslaw in the North Carpathian mountains.

Rzeszow, the railhead between Krakow and Lwow, has a population of 28,000.

The Poles announced one gain in the north, that Bydgoszcz, largest town in Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), was regained from the Germans by Polish troops.

Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), about 60 miles southwest of the East Prussian border town of Marienwerder, was captured by the Nazis Monday.

French Report Gains

Meanwhile Paris dispatches state that the French High Command announced today:

"The great forest of Warndt, west of Forbach, is mostly in our hands. It was found filled with evidences of destruction and traps of all sorts.

The communiqué indicated French moves of about seven or eight miles into German territory, the rich Saar basin.

Retreating German soldiers were said to have blasted rail pontoon bridges across a narrow stream winding north and west from France and emptying into the Moselle River near the German city of Trier, where the French expect to meet the main German fortifications.

German reinforcements are moving up toward Trier, French air observers reported.

The French action moved along the irregular left side of the inverted "V" which represents the Maginot Line. That "V" thrusts toward Germany. The left side extends from the Luxemburg border to Lauterbourg, near the Rhine, but the French penetration is greatest in the area between Luxemburg and Forbach, a distance of about 35 miles.

The rich Saar basin lies just opposite Forbach in the path of the French advance.

Aid for Polish Armies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Arrival of a Polish military mission here will, it is hoped, enable the question of bringing help to the hard-pressed Polish Army to be considered in all its aspects.

The chief problem the Poles have had to face so far, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is the fact that some 6,000 German airplanes have been operating day and night behind the Polish lines, making the task of bringing up troops impossible owing to the destruction of bridges, roads, and railways. The Poles say there are therefore many Polish divisions which so far have never been in action but which remain intact for use when the air menace is less formidable.

The Polish Mission arrived in London yesterday by a secret route.

It was met by Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski, the Polish military attaché, and a representative of the British War Office.

Gen. Miezyslaw Horwid Neugebauer, an Army inspector of Warsaw, headed the mission.

The combined air forces of Poland, France and Britain are understood to be considerably larger than Germany's, so it is hoped the superiority in the air achieved by Germany on the Eastern Front will shortly disappear as the war in the West gets under way.

Göring Fires Radio Volley

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Herman Göring today stressed to German munitions workers the supreme importance of their tasks in a speech from an unidentified factory here. It was broadcast to the nation and the armies in Poland.

He declared it was "simply inconceivable" that the German requests for Danzig and a corridor across the Corridor had not been granted. This he charged to Polish intransigience, stimulated by Britain, adding:

"We violated no rights of Britain. We recognized her rights on the five seas. They should have had the decency to tell Poland 'Germany is right—you must fulfill her wish.'

"A country which was built up on force dares speak of moral principles. There has been too much lying in world history, but what we experienced now beats everything we've known."

Marshal Göring criticized Prime Minister Chamberlain, claiming that the "British are sitting on their treasures and won't let anybody else have them." Though Britain rules the seas, he contended that the Baltic remained under the mastery of the German Fleet.

"There is the question of a blockade in the west," he added. "Undoubtedly Britain will be able to prevent any German ships from reaching our harbors, but thank God the greater part of the German Fleet is already in German harbors. Britain's attempt to capture the Bremen missed fire."

Contending that Major German victories had been accomplished, he referred to the advances in Poland by saying "there has been no such Tannenberg in history"—(a reference to the German victory over Russia in 1914).

Quite a Change

Wide World Cablephoto

Where's the Umbrella?

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain strolling in London Park without his umbrella which so typified his peace efforts of 1938. Instead he carries a gas mask, slung over his shoulder, illustrating the change just a year can make.

Walls of Concrete Can Be Like Velvet

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9

A new way to make concrete walls so smooth no plaster is needed to cover them was announced here by the Eastman Kodak Company.

It is done with a new lacquer, painted over the insides of the wooden forms in which concrete is poured. Its composition is the nitrocellulose used to make photographic film.

This thick film as developed for concrete molds, is declared to fill pores of the wood so smoothly that there is no "necessity for facing the walls with plaster, brick, or even paint, involving consequent major savings."

Anglo-French Delay Analyzed Expert Recalls 1918 Tactics

The following analysis of the present military situation is by a recognized authority on the detailed strategies of the World War. Official connections make it impossible for his identity to be disclosed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Some impatience has been noted in various sections of the press and by radio commentators with the delays that attended the opening of the Anglo-French offensive against the German Siegfried Line.

There is ample reason for believing that general plans for such an operation were long ago elaborated by the French General Staff and held ready for immediate execution. But it must be borne in mind that a directive issued from a general headquarters necessarily cannot go into the minute detailed study, prerequisite to success on the part of lower commanders.

To decide those details, time is needed to carry out the reconnaissance by air and on the ground which is impossible in peacetime, and must be postponed until after the outbreak of hostilities. Only on information derived on this manner, subjected to careful check and comparison, can a definite and detailed plan of action be drawn up governing the conduct of all units to be engaged, including reserves, and arranging for proper co-ordination of the arms supporting the attacking infantry—more especially artillery, air service, and mechanized units.

Comparison With 1918

A comparison here might assist the reader in gaining some appreciation of the problem confronting the French High Command. On the morning of Sept. 26, 1918, the American First Army opened an offensive north through the Argonne Forest toward Sedan.

It was not until the first week of November that the attack reached the Meuse River near Sedan, about 35 miles beyond the line of departure. This was accomplished, however, against a tired Germany that had been on the defensive on the entire western front since July 18, 1918, and against a position that was actually recognized in advance of the attack not more than 10 miles in depth.

North of that parallel the position had only been surveyed for occupation in event of withdrawal, but practically no works had been constructed, reliance being placed for the most part on the natural strength of the ground and the use of interlocking bands of fire from mutually supporting positions. Woods, farms, and streams were rapidly organized by the Germans as they withdrew to the Meuse.

Deep Defenses Organized

Like all previously prepared positions of this nature the present Siegfried Line is organized in considerable depth, reported to be about 30 miles in the Saar region, where the French offensive has already started.

Is it to be wondered then that the French, remembering the appalling losses sustained in the fighting around Verdun in the World War, have given themselves this delay necessary for preliminary reconaissance, at which there has been so much impatient criticism by the public. And yet the attack is seemingly being pushed here with considerable vigor.

At this moment the bulk of the German Army, probably two thirds, is heavily engaged with the Poles, it being estimated that the present garrison of the entire Siegfried Line does not exceed 500,000 men. It is therefore quite possible that the French have a not inconsiderable superiority in combat strength in front of the Saar region.

Rains Could Halt Advances

It is not improbable that the French-Polish plan of strategy is for the Poles to keep the Germans thoroughly occupied on the East front, the British and French assisting there to the limit of their ability in the air until the fall rains come to bog down the German mechanized forces in the Polish countryside, which is relatively undeveloped by good roads.

To extricate motorized heavy guns, transport, and ammunition trains after a successful campaign in Poland and transfer them to the West Front will be no easy problem, even assuming the success of their present operations in Poland. In the intervening time, the French may struggle to pierce the Siegfried line in the Saar, feinting on the right of the line up the Rhine River.

Protected to the east by a neutral Italy and Switzerland, the French may seek to drive up the Moselle River through the Saar region, where they would benefit from the short line of communications that their British allies have with their bases in England.

Meantime Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin has another powerful ally at work which must not be overlooked, an internal situation in Germany where mighty forces are pent up. For it can hardly be possible that the facts against the Nazi party leaders responsible for the present horror stalking through the world can be completely unknown in Germany.

Facts Learned by Germans

Tourists from abroad, Germans returning from social and business trips in foreign lands all have had opportunity to observe and comment. Literature, clandestinely published and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land, has long been proclaiming the truth. To this will now be added information gleaned from French and British prisoners of war in Germany—prisoners escaping from temporary French or Polish control.

The German troops in the field themselves have beyond any question of doubt been picking up foreign broadcasts on military receiving sets of the intelligence units. It can safely be assumed that no amount of orders issued by high staff officers will prevent discussion of these reports and resultant dissemination of the news among all ranks.

And it can equally well be taken for granted that civilians are tuning in on foreign short-wave reports. If not, why the orders forbidding such action under penalty of execution? Why the orders forbidding correspondence by mail between the troops and civilians back in Germany—an unheard of practice in modern war as troops and civilians of the last war very well know.

The extent of this feeling and the breadth that it will show itself in action cannot be seen until that moment arrives when the German people, against their natural patriotic instincts to support their country in international strife, are forced to the inescapable conclusion that they have been wantonly deceived. That moment will be synchronous with or at least hastened by a major reverse to German arms, which will probably be necessary to bring it about.

Britain Lays Plans To Maintain Exports

TORONTO (CP) — The United Kingdom intends to maintain its export trade as close to normal levels as possible throughout the war, John Graham, Secretary of the Scottish Development Council, said Sept. 7 in an address to a service club.

Mr. Graham, here from Glasgow in connection with the Scottish exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, said he understood Great Britain's naval convoy system would be in operation shortly and that deliveries of British-made goods would be effected on schedule.

It was essential, he said, for the United Kingdom to continue to export goods in order to finance the importation of required war materials and foodstuffs. Canadians, he said, could do their bit toward helping the mother country by buying British goods whenever possible.

Social Credit Group Urges Conscription

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—A statement issued by the Social Credit group in the House of Commons following a caucus Sept. 7 urged conscription of finance, industry, and man power "in this fight for Christianity and civilization."

John Blackmore presided at the caucus and each of the 16 members was present. The caucus linked the Social Credit group with the new democracy movement headed by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister to Washington.

Financial Ace Directs Britain's Economic War

LONDON (AP)—Appointment of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as Director of Economic Warfare was announced by the Information Ministry Sept. 8.

[Sir Frederick, who was appointed Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government in 1932, had served the Treasury since 1909. He was Deputy Controller of Finance from 1925 to 1932. In China in 1936 he aided in laying the groundwork for the British financial policy in the Far East. During recent months he played a major role in the British economic activities in Southeastern Europe which were undertaken to counter German commercial penetration.]

Food Embargo Opposed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo delivered Sept. 8 to the British Embassy a note expressing Argentina's objection to any inclusion of foodstuffs in goods listed by Britain as war contraband.

Where French Are Reported Gaining

By a Staff Artist

Western Front of War Between Fortified Lines

Map shows points at which French forces are reported advancing from the Maginot Line into German territory west of the Siegfried Line. The German Siegfried Line—called by Germans themselves Limes from a Latin word meaning a defended frontier—is shown doubled for a considerable stretch.

Toronto Expedition Gets Rare Fossils In Saskatchewan

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (CP)—An expedition from the Royal Ontario Museum is back in Toronto with a collection of fossils gathered during 10 weeks of excavation work in the arid wasteland of Southern Saskatchewan.

The area is part of what once was a great inland sea and bordered by the old and much higher Rocky Mountains," Dr. J. L. Russell, who headed the group, said. "We found complete skeletons and great beds of individual bones. In one area 20 feet long we found 20 skulls.

"These individual bones were evidently carried down from the mountains by rivers, but the entire skeletons we found were those of animals that became mired in the swampy sea margins, solidified in the rock layers and then were uncovered by new rivers."

Dr. Russell said he hopes to return to the same area next season, as the work proved beyond a doubt the district is "far from exhausted." Dr. Russell said he had as his object to fill completely the present dinosaur wing of the Museum taken from Canadian soil.

Army of Refugees In Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland has become a refuge for thousands fleeing from Germany and France, many of whom were trying to pass through Italy while the latter still remains neutral.

In an effort to control the flood, the Swiss Federal Council ordered that all foreigners must have a Swiss visa and report to the police within 24 hours of arrival to obtain identity cards.

General Classified

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REPAIRING
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106 Dexter Ave.. Phone: Cedar 4377
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COSTUME SUITS—THREE-PIECE SUITS —COATS—DRESSES—KAYSER HOSE

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Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China

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the Union

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Known for Quality Work

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ESTABLISHED 1890

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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

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We Want Gabe Fuel

Vi vil ha' Gaben

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials

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Berne Zurich

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Marktgasse 40

Telephon 2 14 55

(Fuel)

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GOLD AND SILVERSMITH

SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE

FR. HOFER

MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.

Fish, Poultry, Game

Marktgasse 61

Filiale in Spiez

Wollenhof

jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bärengraben BERN

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(Central Heating)

HOCHBAU • TIEFBAU

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Golay Sons & Stahl

Sell Finest

WATCHES and JEWELLERY

Place des Bergues

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TEL. 5.01.59 *Printing*

MODES

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104 Rue du Rhône

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE

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20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)

DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES

(Glaziery)

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COAL OFFICE MAZOUT

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CHARCUTERIE DE PLAINPALAIS

ARNOLD EGG

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(Porkbutcher)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

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61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 4.16.54

Fine Assortment of

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Exclusive Paris Models

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Palazzo Basilese

Langentaler Porzellane (porcelain and silverware)

Salumeria A. Camozzi & Fili

Successori a Centinara

Piazza Funicolare Tel. 2.35.33

Salame Ticino, ff. Aufschnitt, Schweinefleisch, Butter—Käse—Konserven, Gerberkäse, Liebig.

(Dairy Products—Porkbutcher)

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GUYE-ROSSELET, Fils

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Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass

(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

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Neue Hygiena-Steppdecken

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Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09

(Mattress-Maker)

bliss Modes

Waaggasse 7

Elegant Hats (Paradeplatz)

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Leonhardsbach-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central TAILOR **BRÄNDLI**

Modes Lydia

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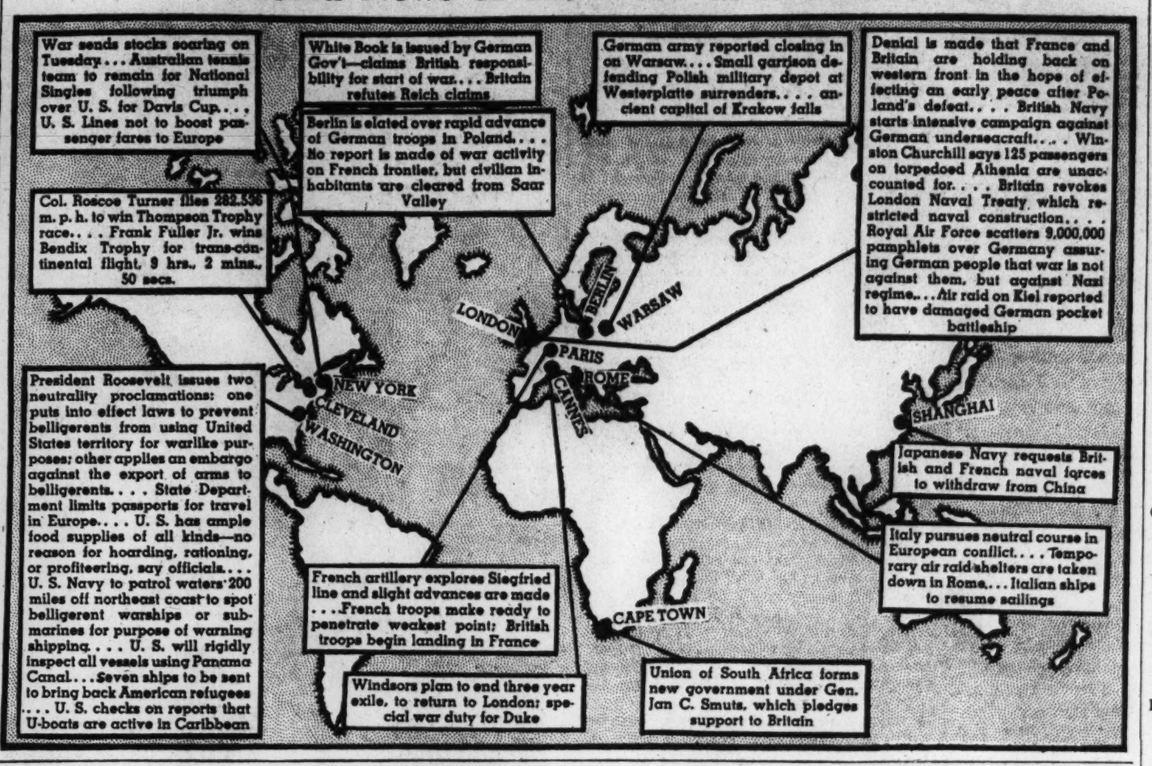
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


War sends stocks soaring on Tuesday. . . . Australian tennis team to remain for National Singles following triumph over U. S. for Davis Cup. . . . U. S. Lines not to boost passenger fares to Europe
White Book is issued by German Gov't—claims British responsibility for start of war. . . . Britain refutes Reich claims
German army reported closing in on Warsaw. . . . Small garrison defending Polish military depot at Westerplatte surrenders. . . . ancient capital of Krakow falls
Denial is made that France and Britain are holding back on western front in the hope of effecting an early peace after Poland's defeat. . . . British Navy starts intensive campaign against German undersea craft. . . . Winston Churchill says 125 passengers on torpedoed Athenia are unaccounted for. . . . Britain revokes London Naval Treaty which restricted naval construction. . . . Royal Air Force scatters 9,000,000 pamphlets over Germany assuring German people that war is not against them, but against Nazi regime. . . . Air raid on Kiel reported to have damaged German pocket battleship
Berlin is elated over rapid advance of German troops in Poland. . . . No report is made of war activity on French frontier, but civilian inhabitants are cleared from Saar Valley
Col. Roscoe Turner flies 282.536 m. p. h. to win Thompson Trophy race. . . . Frank Fuller Jr. wins Bendix Trophy for trans-continental flight, 9 hrs., 2 mins., 50 secs.
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President Roosevelt issues two neutrality proclamations: one puts into effect laws to prevent belligerents from using United States territory for warlike purposes; other applies an embargo against the export of arms to belligerents. . . . State Department limits passports for travel in Europe. . . . U. S. has ample food supplies of all kinds—no reason for hoarding, rationing, or profiteering, say officials. . . . U. S. Navy to patrol waters 200 miles off northeast coast to spot belligerent warships or submarines for purpose of warning shipping. . . . U. S. will rigidly inspect all vessels using Panama Canal. . . . Seven ships to be sent to bring back American refugees . . . . U. S. checks on reports that U-boats are active in Caribbean
Japanese Navy requests British and French naval forces to withdraw from China
Italy pursues neutral course in European conflict. . . . Temporary air raid shelters are taken down in Rome. . . . Italian ships to resume sailings
French artillery explores Siegfried line and slight advances are made . . . . French troops make ready to penetrate weakest point; British troops begin landing in France
CAPE TOWN
Windsors plan to end three year exile, to return to London; special war duty for Duke
Union of South Africa forms new government under Gen. Jan C. Smuts, which pledges support to Britain

Vocations

Window Space

A young woman attending a teachers' college, who was an amateur interior decorator, conceived an idea that not only pays her expenses but gives her a margin of profit as well.

She went around to the realtors who had empty stores for rent and asked to rent the store windows until the store was rented. She then would go to the big department stores and other firms in the city and offer to sell them display windows in the locations she had available. She did her own window dressing, and the windows were so attractive that many firms decided to take advantage of her service.

Today she has some 40 display windows in various parts of the city rented to big firms by the week, and she has another girl aiding her in caring for and dressing them. — G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Home

Our home should be a place
Where we can truly share
The blessings of a greater peace
Than we can find elsewhere.
Helen K. Fries

In Lighter Vein

Even There!

Explorer: "I have come to you from beyond the sunset, from the great White King."

Savage Chief: "Well, tell me, when are they going to do something about these radio programs?" —Australian Women's Weekly.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: It becomes clearer all the while that the Tokyo Cabinet has no control over the army. The latest is that the varsity eleven may remove the faculty.

St. Louis Star-Times: Nine times in ten a person who asks you a question isn't seeking information. He either wants to tell you his answer, or he's trying to start an argument.

Detroit News: An auto headlight lens of new design eliminates all glare. A thought is that for those Washington hearings, John Lewis might try this on his miner's lamp.

So We've Noticed

A small boy was asked to go and kiss his aunt.

After complying, he said, "I kissed Auntie yesterday." And then he added, "The trouble with Aunts is that they don't stay kissed."

Fashion Note

Some men, in sports, appear in shorts;
While others simply wouldn't—
It seems to me that I can see
Two reasons why some shouldn't.
—Chicago Tribune.

But Good-by If It Is Borrowed!

"Out in Australia, where I live," said the lecturer, "neighbors are sometimes as much as twenty miles apart."

"It must be lonely," remarked a listener.

"It has its compensations," continued the lecturer. "For instance, when one buys a lawn-mower it practically becomes one's own property."—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Good Reason

Few wives could hope for a finer or more moving compliment than the late Lord John Lawrence once paid his own charming helpmate.

He was sitting in his drawing-room with his sister and his daughters, when, looking up from his book, he discovered that his wife had left the room.

"Where's Mother?" he inquired.

"She's upstairs," replied one of the daughters.

A few minutes later he again looked up from his book, put the same question and received the same answer.

A little later he asked after his wife for a third time, whereupon his sister exclaimed, "I declare, John, it would seem as if you could not get on five minutes without your wife!"

"Precisely!" replied Lord John. "That's why I married her."

Take Notice

People will sit up and take notice of you if you will sit up and take notice of what makes them sit up and take notice.—Frank Romer.

Monitor Movie Guide

Bad Lands (RKO)—Grim Western melodrama about a posse trapped by Indians and besieged in a mountain pass. Only the sheriff survives when rescue arrives. Robert Barrat, Noah Beery, Jr., Guinn Williams, Andy Clyde, Paul Hurst.—Adults and young people.

Blackmail (MGM) — Brutal in spots, fast-paced, but not very convincing. Framed for a robbery many years gone by, a firefighter in the oil well district is blackmailed by the man who really committed the crime. A tidy piece of acting by Gene Lockhart. Otherwise, it's routine melodrama, except for some photographic touches. Edward G. Robinson, Guinn Williams, Ruth Hussey, Bobs Watson.—Adults.

Coast Guard (Columbia) — Conventional melodrama about two officers in the U. S. Coast Guard, their exploits by sea and air, and the matrimonial difficulties which one of them brought upon himself. Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy, Walter Connolly, Warren Hymer.—Adults and young people.

Everybody's Hobby (Warners)—Everybody works but father, who quits his job to go to the woods with his camera. Camera snaps arsonist. Junior's radio set helps fire fighters. Mother's stamp album buys a new car. Maybe the hobbyists will go for it. Irene Rich, Henry O'Neill, Jackie Moran.—Family.

Man in the Iron Mask (United Artists)—Derivation from Dumas novel, telling of the French king and the twin brother locked in an iron mask at the former's order. Intrigues, sword play, discoveries, escapes, captures, rescues, cruelties and tortures of the Bastille—all set forth in elaborate but somewhat slow-paced historical melodrama. Louis Hayward has a dual role. Joan Bennett, Warren William, Joseph Schildkraut, Walter Kingsford, Alan Hale.—Adults and young people.

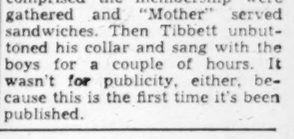
Quick Millions (20th-Fox)—Comedy starting the Jones family off on the trail of a gold mine and cabin in the Grand Canyon bequeathed to them by an uncle. Unsuspectingly they share the cabin with gangsters who have been using it as a hideout. —Adults and young people.

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

Daily Quotation

BE forgetful of favor given; be mindful of blessings received. — CHINESE PROVERB.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Special Guest

(Houston Press)

Houston, Texas

Lawrence Tibbett, according to Bill Vennell, Press city editor, was scheduled to sing in Birmingham under auspices of a swanky woman's music club. En route, Tibbett received a message asking if he would be the guest of the Birmingham Southern Music Club.

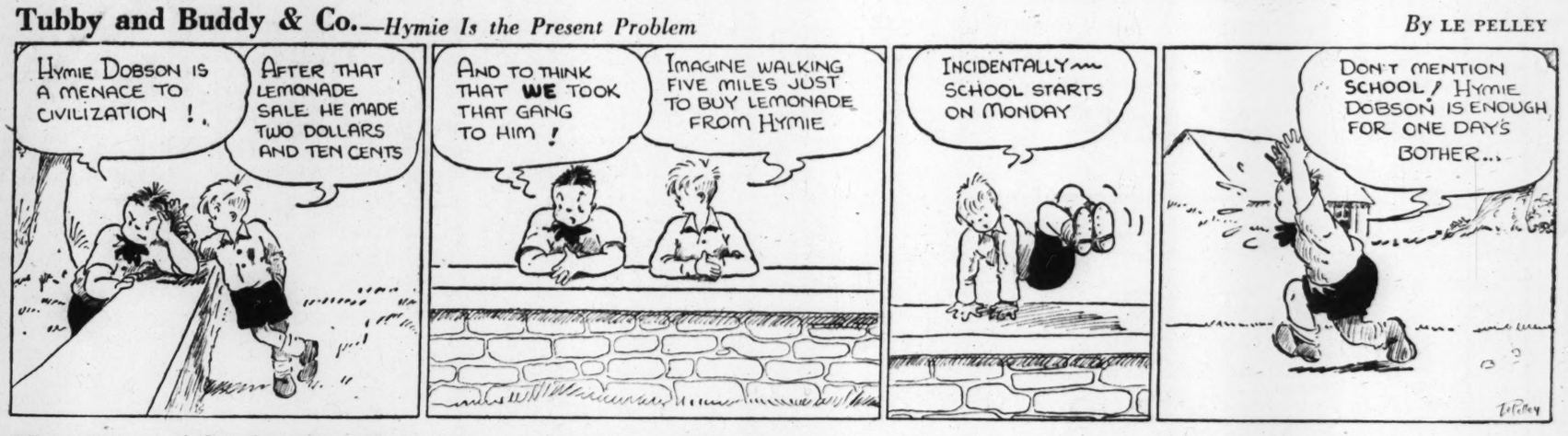
He wired acceptance, not knowing that Birmingham Southern is a small school and was not sponsoring his appearance. He thought it was the big club of the city. Upon arrival he was met by a youth who told him he was official greeter for the club.

About that time the women's group drove up and opined that the country club was in readiness for a reception, etc. Tibbett refused to go back on his word. So the youth called home and said, "Mother, fix some sandwiches, Lawrence Tibbett will be home with me."

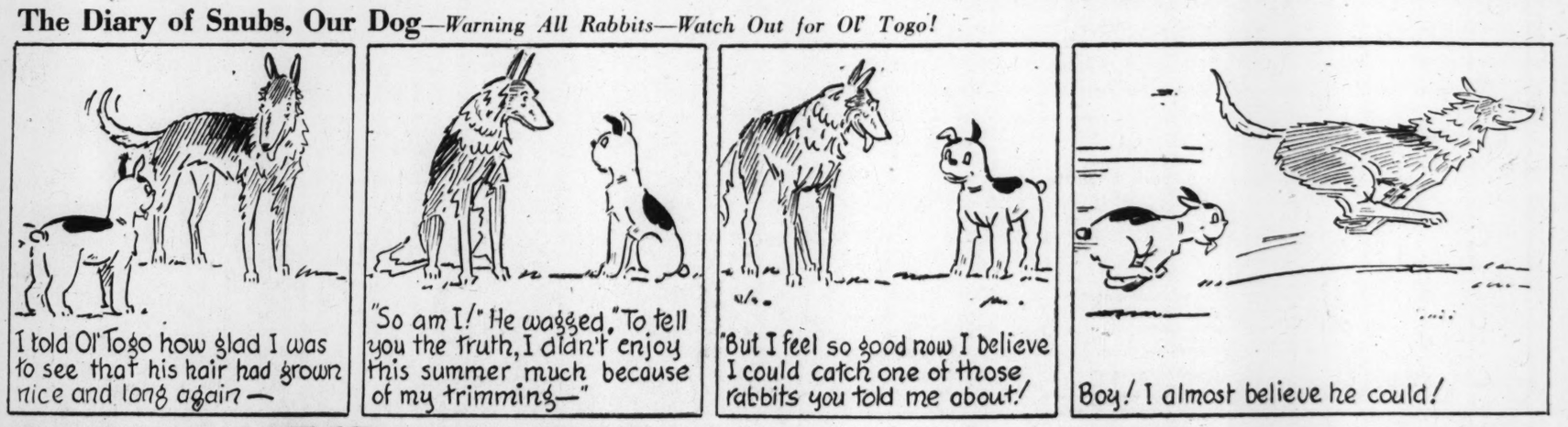
At home, seven other boys who comprised the membership were gathered and "Mother" served sandwiches. Then Tibbett unbuttoned his collar and sang with the boys for a couple of hours. It wasn't for publicity, either, because this is the first time it's been published.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Is the Present Problem*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON IS A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION !
AFTER THAT LEMONADE SALE HE MADE TWO DOLLARS AND TEN CENTS
AND TO THINK THAT WE TOOK THAT GANG TO HIM !
IMAGINE WALKING FIVE MILES JUST TO BUY LEMONADE FROM HYMIE
INCIDENTALLY— SCHOOL STARTS ON MONDAY
DON'T MENTION SCHOOL ! HYMIE DOBSON IS ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY'S BOTHER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Warning All Rabbits—Watch Out for Ol' Togo!*


I told Ol' Togo how glad I was to see that his hair had grown nice and long again—
"So am I!" He wagged, "To tell you the truth, I didn't enjoy this summer much because of my trimming—"
"But I feel so good now I believe I could catch one of those rabbits you told me about!
Boy! I almost believe he could!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where Is Everybody?*

By THE HAGERS

"THE ONYX SHAPES THE KING HAS MADE ARE POLISHED DAILY BY AN AID."
"SOMEDAY, PABLO, THE WORLD WILL KNOW OF THIS GREAT CAVERN HERE BELOW."
BUT HIS REPLY I NEVER HEARD. THE ROCKY WALLS ECHOED THIS WORD:
"THE BATS!" I HEARD A DISTANT DRONE. "PABLO!" I CRIED. I WAS ALONE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bigger Than Party

The American public and press have responded warmly to the plea of President Roosevelt for national unity and non-partisanship in approaching the problems presented by the war.

No one has a larger opportunity to develop non-partisanship than the President himself. The American form of government makes it difficult to set up an all-party government or even a national government, as Mr. Chamberlain has done in Britain by giving Cabinet posts to the chief dissidents within his own party, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. But the President should call into close and constant consultation the principal leaders of the opposition, both Democratic and Republican.

For their part, opposition leaders, who left American foreign policy in a negative and dangerous position on the chance that there would be no war now have an opportunity to rise above partisanship. For the Republicans, particularly, war has provided a bridge over which they can retreat from a position which probably a majority of the rank and file of the party never supported. It is known that some Republican members of Congress who opposed repeal of the arms embargo in the last session did so more from a feeling that the role of an opposition is to oppose than from considerations of wise public policy.

Already more than a few Republicans have expressed willingness to approach the new situation in a statesmanlike attitude. Senators White of Maine and Austin of Vermont have urged repeal of the embargo. Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman, of New York, and Robert J. Corbett, Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, have both appealed for a special session of Congress to amend the Neutrality Act. A change of party position can be easily justified by changed conditions. And if party leadership does not overcome the temptation to be merely obstructive, changes of public opinion in America under the impact of events can quite conceivably leave it stranded on a perilous plateau of isolationism.

The need for unity and the opportunity for non-partisanship are so great that politicians should have no trouble in being statesmen.

Economics of Lebensraum

Spectacular diplomatic maneuvers tell only a part of the story of expansion-by-force which has produced so much European turmoil in the last year or so, and has now resulted in war. Back of the diplomacy of aggrandizement, the economics of aggrandizement proceeded almost unnoticed.

An example was to be seen in Yugoslavia. As a result of German conquest of Austria and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslav industry found itself increasingly influenced by Germany's peculiar needs. When Germany absorbed Austria it acquired control of Austrian investments in Yugoslavia. Then it added those once controlled by Czechoslovakia. This achievement appears to have placed Germany at the top of the list of investors in Yugoslav enterprise, in the place previously held by France.

Barter was producing a situation in which Yugoslavia accepted machinery and credits from Germany in return for the products Germany demanded. These credits and machines reportedly were apportioned heavily among ironworks, manufacturers of explosives, and airplane plants. Obviously the annexation of Czechoslovakia and Austria meant much more to Germany than the incorporation of Germans in the Reich. It was also more than a political and strategic setback for France and Britain. Yet it seems not to have satisfied the Third Reich's leaders completely. Possibly Yugoslav efficiency was not up to German standards. Possibly German leaders were apprehensive of the possibility that Yugoslav industry in the event of war might prove unco-operative.

Whatever the explanation, for some time before war Germany had been pressing Yugoslavia to grant it increased supervision over Yugoslav economic life. Evidently the implications of Germany's position in that State were completely appreciated in London and Paris, for these capitals let it be known that they were ready to support Yugoslavia against further demands of the Axis Powers. It was intended that such support should serve peace. Now, if it is given, it will be directed to prevent Germany from feeding its war machine in Southeastern Europe.

It's Foolish to Hoard

If there is any one thing of which the United States has plenty, it is food. Only a few weeks ago people were worrying over what to do with piled-up surplus stocks of sugar, lard, wheat, corn, meats, and fruits, not to mention non-food products such as cotton. Those same stocks exist today and the potential early demand for them is changed little, if at all, by the outbreak of war in Europe. And it would take a long time even for any conceivable increased demand to pull down the reserves.

In the light of these facts, the recent rush on grocery stores by many housewives and restaurant proprietors to lay in supplies is one of the most curious expressions of hysteria and misinformation in a long time. Perhaps it may have been aggravated by certain instances of over-shrewd salesmanship which conveyed a fear of shortage. At any rate, 800,000 tons of sugar and some millions of pounds of lard, over and above the continuing normal supplies, do not melt very rapidly in the market.

If Americans are thinking about the sugar rations that were imposed in the last war, they might recall that it was not in 1914 but in 1917 and 1918 that supplies became limited. Reserve supplies and other factors are different and generally more favorable now than then. It was two years before prices of foodstuffs rose appreciably then, and two years is a long time to keep an extra pound of sugar or can of lard around the house.

The rush of buying may not justify all the price increases of the last few days. Legal action against profiteering may be required. But primarily the remedy lies with consumers. Hysterical buying is a sure way to boost prices.

"Limited Emergency"

Boiled down, President Roosevelt's proclamation of a "limited national emergency" appears as an action (1) to recruit the national defense forces —Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard—up to greater strengths but still well within the peace-time Congressional authorizations, and (2) to provide personnel and legal powers to combat propaganda, espionage and sabotage which might try to violate or undermine American neutrality.

The President was careful to emphasize that this does not evoke all the powers which might be squeezed from Federal laws under the finding of a national emergency. The Nation may be reassured by his restraint in this respect. A disposition to move carefully and not to assume more authority than is necessary will help to consolidate that sentiment of national unity which is of utmost importance in a crisis such as this.

It is well that Stephen T. Early, secretary to the President, made definitely the statement a day before the proclamation that Mr. Roosevelt does not want any censorship of the press or radio to exist in the United States so long as the country remains at peace and might consider press censorship unnecessary in event of war. Civil rights, including freedom of thought and expression, are among the heritages of democracy most to be cherished in times like these. The limitations in a "limited" national emergency should positively respect and preserve those liberties.

"War of Nerves" Continued

Letters to metropolitan newspapers expostulate against the frequent interruption of radio programs with war bulletins, largely on the ground that the persistent projection of disturbing news into the public consciousness is a continuation of the nerve-racking series of crises that preceded hostilities. The announcement that radio chains are seeking to return to a more normal schedule doubtless will be welcomed.

One complaint has been that many radio news bulletins were no more than unconfirmed rumors. These are in a class with unjustified headlines in the daily press, to which these columns recently referred. Moreover, radio listeners, like newspaper readers, are entitled to their war news at regular and specified periods. It is unfair to one who has sought retreat from world turmoil in a radiocast Beethoven symphony or Brahms concerto to crash in upon his peaceful relaxation with an explosive recital of disaster which might just as well await the end of the program.

The Massachusetts manufacturer of bathing suits who never wore one seems to be in a class with the shoemaker's barefooted children.

The Bookshelf

Fog-Horn for Albion

When Winston Churchill speaks, everybody listens, and when he writes, everybody reads, even if they disagree with him and what he stands for. When it is known that Winston Churchill is to make a speech, the Commons benches are filled and the galleries are packed; and "Mr. Churchill's Speech" is enough of a headline to sell any newspaper in London.

He can twit the aristocrats for smugness, because he is one of them. He can riddle a Minister's garbled statements with facts that are unassailable, because he has held nine Cabinet posts and apparently has not forgotten anything that he ever learned. He can tell the Government what it ought to do with an aplomb of logic which wins respect and now a portfolio. He can be witty without being nasty, ironical without being cynical, trenchant without being malicious; he can do vivisections with his pen as scalpel and win the thanks of his victim. He has been doing just this in the House of Commons since 1900 (except for two years) with growing power and brilliance. . . .

Now Mr. Churchill has written another volume, with which he is nosing on toward the full score mark in book publication. STEP BY STEP, 1936-1939 (New York, Putnam. $4), is made up of the fortnightly letters which he has published in the press during the last three years. It is interesting, even startling, to see how Mr. Churchill has analyzed and assessed the momentous events of these years, with what brilliant acumen he has foreseen what was going to happen in the confused and muddled arena of international affairs, how he has warned and warned again as to the effect of certain policies.

In these writings Mr. Churchill has steadily declared that the fate of civilization is not up to Herr Hitler, but up to the rest of mankind. He has always insisted that the hope of future peace was in a League of Nations with power to enforce itself for the general good. He urged "a bloc of peaceable but resolute nations" to curb the dictatorships long before Munich forced the Chamberlain Government to translate the handwriting on the wall into practical political strategy.

He long ago proposed his "Grand Alliance" for international law and justice, insisting that a combination of great and small powers would "arrest armaments, avert war and confound the wicked of every land"; he proposed it a full year before Mr. Chamberlain began his moves to this end. It was in October, 1937, that he made a right distinction between "fearthought" and "forethought."

Yes, this book sets out most tellingly how Winston Churchill's voice has been like an incessant foghorn in that "moist, misty, fogbound island." It proves him so inveterately right on the most perplexing problems of the difficult period through which we have been passing that one wonders that he was not taken into the Government sooner.

E. B. H.

A Two-Man Job

First Day

The Hawkinses were at breakfast. The long shafts of early September sun knifed through the billowing curtains at the dining-room windows. Mr. Henry Hawkins rustled the pages of the morning Call. Mrs. Hawkins made little expeditions from her place at one end of the long table to the kitchen to renew the muffin platter. Anne, just six last July, munched a buttered mound of golden scone and sipped her milk. She said nothing but her eyes were thoughtful. The place at Mr. Hawkins's right was empty and he looked up from his paper every paragraph or two to see if its owner had arrived. He glanced at his watch and then at Mrs. Hawkins.

"If that boy doesn't soon get here he won't have time to eat his breakfast before school," Mr. Hawkins sunk once more behind the sports page. Anne, at the mention of the word school, became even more subdued.

Mrs. Hawkins went to the foot of the stairs. "Junior," she called, "please hurry, dear. You won't have time for breakfast."

Junior's voice rose above the sound of running water. His head was lowered into the washbowl and he answered from this unique position. "I'm coming, Moms!" His voice ricocheted from the sides of the bowl; it had a hollow sound. He held his head still and tried it again: "Hello!" he called. "Hello!"

"Did you call, dear?" his mother's voice still came from the foot of the stairs. There was no answer.

He doused his head once more in the bowl, slicked his hair back with a brush, tugged his tie to a neater angle and came downstairs in three leaps. He slid into the dining room and into his chair in one liquid motion.

* * *

His father put down his paper. "I wish," he said, "that you would remember to walk down the stairs like a gentleman and would also make an effort to be on time."

"Yes, sir, I will," mumbled Junior, through a mouthful of muffin. "Gee," he went on, "I sure hate to think of school. That Mr. Edwards I got this year is sure supposed to be a lulu." He shook his head.

"A what, dear?" Mrs. Hawkins looked vague.

"A lulu," Mr. Hawkins repeated for her. He went to the door. "A lulu," he said again and the front door closed behind his puzzled back.

Anne spoke. "I don't want to go to school, Moms," she pleaded. "Maybe Miss Anderson is a lulu, too."

"Miss Anderson, huh," snorted Junior. "Kid's teacher. Only teaches kids."

Anne's eyes filled with tears. "I'm not afraid," she told her mother. "I'm not afraid."

"Of course you're not, dear." Her mother went to her. "Junior will go with you and introduce you to Miss Anderson."

"Ah, gee, Ma," Junior said. "I'm goin' with the fellows. What'll they say, see me comin' with a girl?"

A long low whistle sounded from beyond the drive.

"There's Stymie now," Junior crammed a last crumb of muffin into his mouth. He looked at Anne, her eyes lowered toward her plate. "Do I hafta, Moms? Do I hafta?" he asked.

"No," said Mrs. Hawkins. "You do what seems right to you, dear." He smiled. "Gee, thanks," he said. There seemed no doubt in his mind. He rushed into the hall and out the door.

* * *

Mrs. Hawkins patted Anne's yellow curls. "Mother will go with you, dear." Anne's eyes brightened and she went to the closet and got her new rust-colored coat. It had a comforting feeling to a little girl, just six, on her way to school the first day.

"Junior's just a boy," she told her mother as she helped her with her small blue hat.

Something violent banged against the front door. Anne and her mother paused. Junior loomed in the hall.

"Come on," he shouted to Anne. "Stymie's goin' to drive us down."

"Oh," Anne said. She looked at Junior as a boy of ten looks at Joe Di Maggio.

"How nice of Stymie—and you too, son." Mrs. Hawkins tried to look casual.

"Stymie!" said Junior. "I told him he better had. Kid's first day at school." He spoke out of his past. "I told him." He took Anne's hand. Mrs. Hawkins followed them to the front steps.

"Don't you worry about Miss Anderson," Junior told Anne. "She's no lulu." Anne gazed up at him. It was all right now. She had a knight in shining armor.

JOHN RITCHEY

North . . South . . East . . West

How Patriotic Are We?

By Frank L. Perrin

The temptation is to build little shelters and dig little trenches for ourselves, no matter how far we are from the scene of actual warfare. It is not difficult to convince oneself that he or she is genuinely patriotic and willing to do whatever is required, or even proposed, to assure the safety of one's own country and fireside. The welfare of all and the peace and happiness of our neighbors, near and remote, is our deep concern. That, we agree and sometimes boastfully proclaim, is true patriotism.

But how quickly and subtly self-interest influences and sways us, even in times of danger or threatened danger. And we seem never to learn by experience or observation that the selfishness and greed which are prompted by fear eventually react upon ourselves and upon those whose welfare should be our concern. Today, from all quarters of the United States, come reports of rapidly advancing commodity prices. These advances are not due to any shortage, or immediately threatened shortage, of food staples, such as flour, sugar, and meats, but to the abnormal demand upon distributors by those who are financially able to fill their larders and storerooms with these essential staples.

A large percentage of the people are being supported, housed, fed, and in winter warmed, at public expense or by private charities. It will not be these dependents who will suffer first because of the artificial advance in the cost of food, coal and clothing. The added burden will fall upon a defenseless public, to be met by increased taxes or larger contributions to organized charities. And meantime the provident family's household budget will have to be revised and other expenditures curtailed to meet the conditions imposed.

* * *

It is remembered that during some of the years of the recent Great War in Europe the people of the United States were asked to do their bit for democracy by limiting the consumption of sugar, white flour, meats and other articles to a ridiculous minimum. When the armistice was signed in November, 1918, the discovery was made that sugar warehouses, some of them in Boston and its vicinity, were fairly bursting with barrels and bags of hoarded sugar. And it wasn't so very long after, in the interim between wars, that we were told, in the States, that we were producing more sugar, meat, wheat, and other foods than we could possibly consume. Effective measures were taken by the Government, not to increase or encourage cheaper distribution and greater consumption, but to decrease, by the payment of bounties, the normal and natural production of food.

At the moment, and until an emergency arises, it is not probable that the Federal Government at Washington will deem it necessary to regulate commodity prices or to limit normal consumption. In a free country, so-called, the people insist upon the privilege, which indeed is the right, to buy, sell, use and enjoy without restraint and without dictation. But if these are common, or universal privileges, it must be true, and to everyone it must be apparent, that they are not to be abused. There is community of interest in a democracy. This is not fostered or promoted by selfishness or by disregard for the rights of all concerned.

* * *

The housewife who seeks to justify her purchase and hoarding of household goods at such a time as this probably would insist that, like the man in the Bible story, she will fill her barns and even build bigger ones to store the things most desired. She will do all this before her right to store them up is interfered with by law. There would be no law against covetousness, greed, and selfish hoarding if these were not first practiced and indulged in.

It is not conceivable at the moment that what is going on overseas will seriously affect the commodity markets in the Americas. It will serve, unless the good sense of the people themselves interferes to prevent, to encourage profiteering. It is just here that the wives and mothers in the homes can be of effective service now. The profit margin in production and distribution is large enough now to assure an orderly continuance of ordinary processes. It is the patriotic duty of every American woman to see to it that she does nothing to lessen the purchasing power of the dollars which she spends.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

On Improving Mankind's Lot

The circumstances of the times render a change in our internal policy respecting the poor and working classes absolutely necessary; and the first question to be decided by every man of all ranks is, Shall the alteration be made under the guidance of moderation and wisdom, foreseeing and gradually preparing each step, one regularly after another, thereby preventing a single premature advance—or shall the change be effected by ignorance and prejudice, under the baneful influence of the angry and violent passions? Should these prevail, then will the truly disinterested, those whose ardent wish is to ameliorate the condition of mankind, withdraw from the contest, and society be involved in confusion. But, surely the experience of past ages, and particularly of the last twenty-five years, will have taught men wisdom, and prepared the minds of all for a calm and dispassionate inquiry —how the evils which at present afflict society can best be remedied.—ROBERT OWEN (1771-1858) in "A New View of Society and other Writings."

The Wide Horizon

Perhaps Lenin Was Right

By William Henry Chamberlin

PARIS

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Russo-German nonaggression pact was its stunning and almost unexampled treachery. It was signed at the moment when the danger of war was becoming most acute and at a time when British and French military missions, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, were carrying on staff talks in Moscow. Had it been designed to promote a German attack on Poland and a general European war its timing and phrasing could not have been improved on.

It has been this correspondent's belief from the beginning of the Moscow talks that the British and French Governments were nourishing a dangerous illusion in counting on the Soviet Union as an ally. Whether Stalin is thinking vaguely in terms of world revolution or, more probably, in terms of Russian national power, a European war, from which the Soviet Union would stand aloof, could only be desirable to him.

The implications of the pact are almost unlimited and some of them will doubtless only unfold in the future. One may, however, briefly discuss a few of the most important possibilities.

* * *

The pact demonstrates more clearly than any amount of theoretical argument two facts about Germany and the Soviet Union. The first is the absence of any form of sincere "ideology" in either form of dictatorship. How often German Nazis have denounced the Bolsheviki, how often Soviet Communists have depicted Nazis as the supreme enemy with whom no compromise is possible. Terror and propaganda, it is to be assumed, must have destroyed the capacity for independent thought in both countries.

The second is the approach of each country to the social, economic and psychological forms of the other. Communist economic practices (rationing, communal feeding, drastic State control of economic life) have been advancing in Germany, while material inequality has been gaining in the Soviet Union. So there is today little difference between the two systems, which were always very similar on the political side.

The pact has also killed Communism as an international movement. For many years Communists in democratic countries have abandoned the advocacy of Marxist-Leninist ideas as an immediate solution for the world's economic difficulties. They have contented themselves with supporting relatively mild social reforms and have concentrated most of their propagandist energy on creating an "anti-Fascist front." They succeeded in winning the intellectual support of a number of well-meaning but muddle-headed individuals who justified in Russia all the cruelty and tyranny that they denounced in Germany, Italy, or Nationalist Spain and hugged the fond illusion that the Soviet Union would be the shining crusader that would save the "decadent democracies" of France and England from the Fascist menace.

These people have received a badly needed lesson in political realism. Communism in the democratic countries, one can safely predict, will never recover from the moral blow inflicted by Stalin's betrayal of the anti-Fascist cause just at the moment of greatest crisis.

* * *

The pact also throws a revealing light on the strange sequence of trials and secret executions by which Stalin exterminated the surviving leaders of the Revolution, many of the most prominent Soviet diplomats and the leading Generals of the Red Army. The official excuse for these events was pro-German and pro-Japanese plotting by the victims. In the light of the pact it is obvious that the reverse was the case; that it was Stalin who wished to take the pro-Fascist turn and killed off, as a preliminary, those Communists who might have opposed it.

And the pact has certainly vindicated Lenin as a judge of human character. In his political testament he recommended that Stalin be dismissed as General Secretary of the Communist Party and characterized him as "a rough and disloyal man." This judgment has been confirmed a good many times, but never more signally than in this deal with Hitler.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Building Costs Are High

The latest of Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold's announcements of his intention to apply the anti-trust laws ought to be distinctly popular. One field in which the annoyances and frustrations of combinations in restraint of trade are widely experienced is the building industry. Thousands who have planned to build a nice little house in the suburbs know what Mr. Arnold means when he says that "unreasonable restraints of trade appear at every level of the building industry."

The experience of some exhibitors at the New York World's Fair dramatically illustrated the effect of these unreasonable restraints on building by the "existing gangs," as Mr. Arnold calls them. . . .

Mr. Arnold promises prosecutions designed not merely to punish the offenders but to demonstrate what can be done to stimulate and encourage building, once the hobbles are removed.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

An Envoy Pets a Kitten

A cat may look at a king and a king's envoy may pick up a kitten and stroke it in public in London or Washington without loss of prestige. In fact, Lord Lothian's unbending to the kitten, and a black and rather scrawny one at that, underscored a peculiarity common to Englishmen and Americans. The dignity that can spontaneously and courteously take note of a black cat on the White House steps at such a time of official greeting, is a kind that is beyond comprehension in the Orient and it can be misunderstood in the Western World. It is a kind, though, that is impressive to Americans beyond all flourish of trumpets and high panoply.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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For a New and Better Peace

By Vera Micheles Dean

Research Director, Foreign Policy Association

THE DESIRE on both sides of Europe's barricades to find a way out of the present impasse other than open warfare is symbolized by the inconclusive Hudson-Wohltat conversation in London. Not the least surprising aspect of the "war of nerves" which has oppressed the world since 1933 is that both sides, again and again, have side-stepped armed conflict, pleading either their unpreparedness or their desire for peace. Theoretically, episodes like those of Spain or Sudetenland should have precipitated a conflict between the great powers. Yet the dictatorships vie with the democracies in disclaiming warlike purposes—even while they order large-scale mobilizations.

This disclaimer is due less to fear of war or a spirit of defeatism than to the hard fact that peoples everywhere have lost faith in the efficacy of war as a remedy for the ills that besiege them. In 1914 the masses had only vague memories of "local" wars like the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, or conflicts in remote regions, like the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. By and large they still retained, or were taught to retain, a belief in the validity and durability of the democratic-capitalistic order, whose full blossoming—with consequent prosperity for all—seemed threatened by the territorial ambitions of German autocracy.

Today the masses—far better informed of the world they live in than in 1914—have no illusions about the material devastation and spiritual havoc another world war would leave in its wake. Today, instead of faith in the existing order of things, there is widespread scepticism regarding the forms and objectives of modern society, both on the national and the international plane. Great as are the horrors of modern warfare they would prove less of a deterrent to war than the prevailing sentiment that wars are seldom fought for ideals, and that even if they are, the ideals undergo such a change in the course of the conflict as to be deformed beyond recognition.

With scepticism as its dominant mood, Europe looks back critically on the 20 years of travail it has undergone since 1919. It now sees that they were years of painful experimentation rather than of fundamental reconstruction of a war-torn world. Germany experimented first with Weimar republicanism, then with National Socialism; Britain with gradual retirement from continental politics into the shell of its Empire; France with the rôle of European leadership for which its depleted man-power was visibly inadequate; the United States with neutrality; Russia with Communism; the Danubian region, once united under the Hapsburgs, with subdivision into small national entities incapable of maintaining their independence; the world in general with the League of Nations, testing in the Geneva laboratory new concepts like minorities treaties and colonial mandates.

From this "period of trial and error" society cannot fail, in the long run, to derive fruitful experience for the future, even if this experience proves costly in terms of individual suffering and demoralization. Already the Germans and Italians, who had remained on the margin of the French Revolution, are learning that liberty cannot be won, or safeguarded, without a struggle. France has become aware that it cannot maintain its primacy on the continent unless it finds the inner resources to bring Europe once more under its intellectual sway. Russia, having telescoped the social and industrial transformations of the nineteenth century into a belated revolution, is now

Ewing Galloway, from Sir William Orpen's Painting of the Peacemakers at Versailles

TO A STRUGGLE IN WHICH THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY IS AT STAKE WE MUST BRING NOT FEAR, BUT FAITH THAT WE CAN LAY THE BASES OF A NEW PEACE WHICH WOULD BE SOMETHING MORE THAN AN INTERVAL BETWEEN WARS.

passing, not without difficulty, into the period of conservation which usually brings revolutions to a close.

The United States is reluctantly beginning to realize that, in international affairs as in other things, power cannot be divorced from responsibility; and in its relations with Latin America is resorting to methods of power politics it had previously denounced on the part of European states. Britain has once more recognized its geographical inability to remain aloof from continental affairs. The Danubian countries, whose inner divisions and mutual recriminations have played directly into Reichsführer Hitler's hand, begin to see the value of united resistance against intervention by the great powers. The world as a whole grows increasingly aware that concepts of international peace and justice will remain barren of meaning unless they are translated into living deeds.

Out of this ferment of experimentation, in which all the values of modern society have been subjected to severe scrutiny, emerges a movement, still slow, but gaining in momentum, to achieve a new synthesis, a new set of values, which might provide a workable framework for international life. Such a synthesis apparently calls for greater vision than we now possess; but some of the basic ideas on which we shall have to build international peace are already discernible.

First of all, in discussing any international problem, be it the fate of Danzig or the redistribution of raw materials, we shall have to divest ourselves of the peculiarly Anglo-Saxon assumption (which caused untold harm at the Paris Peace Conference) that there are hard-and-fast "solutions"; and of the equally misleading assumption made by France after the war that a settlement reached today will necessarily prove workable tomorrow. International life is no less fluid and changeable than life within national states. The choice which confronts us is not between change and maintenance of the status quo. Change there will be always. The only question is whether change can be effected by peaceful means, or will it always require resort to force.

The Versailles Treaty, buttressed by the League Covenant, sought to give the world a form of universal anti-war insurance. But this insurance was based on the unsound premise that Germany would permanently accept the position to which it had been reduced by its military defeat. The search for security—which distinguishes our period from more heroic and adventurous ages—stems from nineteenth century philosophy. Unlike the Middle Ages, the nineteenth century fastened its attention on the attainment of material satisfaction here and now.

The demand of all classes of society for a minimum of security was transferred after the war from the national to the international plane. Yet it becomes increasingly evident that in international society, as in the national state, the "security" of one group of men (or nations) has usually been achieved at the expense of the insecurity or low standard of living of other groups of men (or nations); that the relative prosperity even of less-favored classes in Europe—for example French and English workers—has been due in part to the fact that France and Britain could draw on the resources of their colonies to supplement their own resources. Until this lack of balance between various classes (and nations) has been corrected, the "security" of some as against others will remain based on injustice; and even if all men (or nations) receive access on equal terms to the material resources of the world, the "security" of the individual will still be subject to hazards for which material comforts and safeguards offer no remedy.

At the same time, it would be an illusion to believe that one form of injustice can be corrected by another; that because French and British imperialism has often proved burdensome both to nations under the white man's rule and to white men of other nations, it is therefore preferable to substitute for it German, Italian or Japanese imperialism. The problem is not that of choosing between two forms of imperialism—of which that proposed by the Fascist states, being of more recent vintage, might prove more raw and less tolerable than the imperialism of older Western powers. The problem is to find new methods of ruling backward peoples, educating them for eventual self-government, and utilizing the natural resources they control not merely for the benefit of a few countries possessing colonial empires, but of the international community as a whole. This objective cannot be achieved by territorial concessions, no matter how generous, which merely shift the problem from one geographic area to another.

Once it is admitted that neither permanent "solutions" nor permanent "security" can be attained on the earth, and that barter of territories tends to aggravate, rather than relieve, the world crisis, the way would be opened to a more rational discussion of international problems. These problems are not disasters of nature, like a typhoon or an earthquake. They are ordinary problems of human relations, magnified out of ordinary proportion by their projection on the international screen. Into their discussion and ultimate disposition necessarily enter those elements of short-sightedness, malice and violence which blend with nobility, vision and patience to make up the fabric of daily life. It would be idle to expect from men active in international affairs a detachment and altruism seldom demanded—or observed—in domestic politics. Nor should a compromise settlement of an issue which may have divided nations for centuries be rejected simply because it falls short of an ideal "solution."

Yet civilization would indeed be threatened with decline if, while effecting compromises essential to peaceful relations between men and nations, we failed to set for ourselves ideal goals to be achieved in the future. One of the greatest weaknesses of democratic society is that it has deprived the individual of collective ideals without, at the same time, assuring him an existence so stimulating and attractive as to make the absence of ideals less noticeable. The fault committed by the peacemakers of 1919 was not that they held out to war-weary masses an unrealizable ideal, but that what they held out as an ideal was an old-fashioned realistic peace imposed by victors upon the vanquished. The peace of 1919 was not a vision of a brave new world, but a consecration of the existing order, with all its weaknesses and brutalities, its inner conflicts and injustices.

If a new order is to emerge from this period of tension and ferment, it must be an order based not merely on treaties—violated by both sides—but on a new attitude toward society, both within states and between states. The great liberating movements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which ended the epoch of feudalism, now in turn appear to have reached a stalemate. Individualism, carried to extremes, has produced anarchy.

Industrial progress, which was to have liberated mankind from servitude to man and nature, has degenerated into competition between national industries as to which will more rapidly destroy the other in time of war. Exaggerated nationalism, decaying into racialism, has destroyed the nobler aspects of national sentiment. No war fought to perpetuate this established order or, rather, disorder, as a modern French thinker has put it, could arouse the enthusiasm of any reasoning human being—save as an inescapable emergency measure. But if this order—or disorder—is about to founder, with or without war, what can we, what can all "men of good will," devise to replace it?

One thing seems certain. Peace—which at best is a state not of being, but of becoming—will be brought no nearer if the only answer we can find to Fascist denunciations, propaganda, and armaments are more denunciations, more propaganda, more armaments. If the so-called democracies—whose actions in international affairs are often indistinguishable from those of the dictatorships—can do no more than adopt the totalitarian pattern to combat totalitarianism, then they are doomed—not because the dictatorships are strong but because the democracies will have proved weak. The word "moral" has been at times subject to ridicule—largely because of its identification with conventional morality—so one hesitates to speak of moral regeneration. Yet that is exactly what we need if we are to rise above petty materialistic scrambles for money and the products money can buy; create a civilization where industrial progress will serve not to destroy life, but to enhance it; and give every man and woman that leisure from anxiety over daily bread which alone can liberate us for the pursuit of other than materialistic ends.

This regeneration will not be the work of any one class, race, or creed. It will come as the expression of profound dissatisfaction with all existing "issues," and a no less profound desire for new values —the kind of desire which presages great periods of reform. It is already springing from renewed religious faith, unpolluted by political prejudice; from a craving

(Continued on page 13)

Japan Under Army Rule

Nippon Has a Distinct Political Totalitarianism of Its Own, With About as Many Dictators as There Are Generals

By Randall Gould

Setbacks to Japan's aggressive policy in the Far East—the failure to complete the conquest of China, the defection of Germany from the anti-communist pact, Washington's denunciation of the 1911 pact and other disappointments—have severely shaken the confidence of the Japanese in the army, which has been mainly responsible for the expansionist policy, and the appearance of a moderate cabinet is considered likely to break the ascendancy of the military extremists in Tokyo politics. What that ascendancy has been is described in the following article.

A LAUGHING GROUP of Japanese peasant boys strolls along Tokyo's Ginza of the many shops. They munch candy from out of gay cardboard boxes decorated with zoo animals. That they wear ill-fitting olive drab uniforms seems a detail. Suddenly they stiffen and salute; an officer passes, and for an instant their faces are wooden like the faces of those already half-forgotten Japanese sentries on the lines in China. It is a shock to realize that these country boys in the big city of their native land, and those cold invaders of another peasant-land, are the same. But any attempt to survey the most bafflingly contradictory military machine on earth is bound to involve shocks, and puzzles, and a constant necessity for revising generalized conclusions.

Japan's army, chastened by a succession of shattering blows—America's denunciation of the 1911 trade treaty, Britain's firm refusal to discuss the economic issues at Tientsin, and the breach in the Axis through the German-Soviet pact—has at last lost some of its tight grip upon the Nipponese public. But until recent weeks, and since 1931—the year of the Manchuria invasion—it had been overwhelmingly the dominant force in Japanese Government affairs and social and economic policies. So much has been well apparent to the world. It has been equally obvious that the political parties of Japan have been in a condition of decadence, although Japan has continued to be listed as a parliamentary democracy and to enjoy manhood suffrage gained in 1925. The world of business and industry has been a gigantic Gulliver in process of being bound by a million threads, army-fabricated. Japan's navy has stood as a force generally parallel to the army, yet in certain fundamental ways forever at odds with it on policies and in a state of rivalry for prestige and power.

* * *

The army has been a dictatorial force in many ways, yet it has no dictator nor is there any immediate chance that one will be allowed to rise—talk, for example, of General Minami or some other relatively well-known figure as the all-potent force secretly directing everything is dismissed by informed Japanese and foreigners alike as laughable. Some Japanese have expressed regret that this is so, feeling that policies would be firmer and clearer if some single figure did emerge; but it is the army way to keep men and events in motion.

The army hitherto has been the self-styled conservator of everything sound in Japanese character and tradition, yet it is in many respects daringly radical—even revolutionary. The army hates communism. It also hates capitalism, which it regards as un-Japanese. It supports, and has been actively creating, a totalitarian state with its obvious Fascist aspects but with equally valid socialistic ideals which find their license in the army's mass-population base. The army touches the humblest farm home and it has direct access (with the navy) to the moated Palace in Tokyo. It can fight, and on occasion indulge in unspeakable outrage, yet it is deeply, in the Japanese sense, religious. Its soldiers use ultra-modern fighting weapons and its officers carry Samurai swords. Despising politics, Japan's army has been deeply involved in politics in a way which has baffled and annoyed the world.

It is pleasant and easy to paint things in black and white. Many superficial observers of present-day Japan, realizing that the traditional political parties such as the Minseito (once favoring peaceful relations with China) and the Seiyukai (big-business, landlords) have disintegrated into a state of confusion and further observing that militarism and capital have been the great current factors, have evolved sweeping explanations of how one force or the other has been in charge. Either the army has been controlling business or business has been making a puppet out of the army, by such a view. But the time has not yet come when anything is simple in this still-evolving, recently feudal state. Expansionism has been until now the predominant urge and the army has been the most conspicuous instrument in this, but it is not yet possible to say that there is full control in any quarter. The best anyone can do is to point out certain trains of development.

* * *

Harking back into recent history for a moment, it may be noted that the period of the 1920's after the Washington Conference was a time of brief civilian supremacy in this essentially military state. During this period the famous Shidehara Policy flowered, apparent pledge that Manchuria would be developed only in friendly, peacefully co-operative fashion and that China would be left to work out her own destiny unhampered and unattacked. It is interesting and important to note that the Japanese still insist with apparent deep sincerity that they do not hate or desire to despoil the Chinese and that peace, a New Order in the Far East, is their sacred mission. Incredible as these things sound to many Westerners in the face of known facts of the present hostilities, they must be patiently recognized and considered if one wishes for any real insight into what is happening in Japan's development.

During this period the Japanese military had not gone to sleep. It had its eyes particularly fixed upon Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin, ex-bandit grown overstrong, disclosed expansionist ideas when he went from Mukden to Peking and a surprisingly skilfully-executed bombing removed him while he was riding back to Manchuria by train. His young son Chang Hsueh-liang proved even more alarming; he fraternized with the Kuomintang and promoted a Manchuria alignment with the new National Government at Nanking. The powerful Japanese Kwantung army struck (with plenty of advance notice duly recorded by foreign newspaper observers) on September 18, 1931—and from the start of the "Manchuria incident," the army soared once more into a state of ascendancy in Japanese affairs which it has since maintained although not without its moments of jeopardy.

One of those moments was on February 26, 1936, the date of the army mutiny which cost the lives of three outstanding men (and might easily have cost two dozen)—a mutiny aimed at destroying such "traitors" as "the Genro, senior statesmen, military cliques, plutocrats, bureaucrats and political parties" which had "infringed on the Imperial right of Supreme Command when they concluded the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and changed the Inspector-General of Military Education in 1935. . . . " This army revolt was quelled by the army itself, without bloodshed, and some of its aims were later adopted by the army as settled policy—notably that of seizing the "favorable moment for Japan to bring about a greater expansion of national power and prestige."

Certainly the army lost much of its own prestige for a few months. The population was bewildered, suspicious, disillusioned. In May of the following year the army suffered rebuke at the polls. In July the army started the "North China Incident" which spread to Shanghai in August and has since swelled to the dignity of an "emergency" though not even yet to that of a declared war. It is needless to emphasize that the army has been pretty thoroughly in the saddle during the two years of China fighting—yet again it is necessary to analyze and to select, and to restrain the impulse to generalize too far.

H. Vere Redman, a British resident of Tokyo, has pointed out the fallacy of the frequent Japanese declaration that Japan's policies are immutable; he puts it that the expansionist urge is immutable but the policies are very mutable indeed. During the period of the China hostilities this urge has been promoted and given its instruments of execution by the army. To the Foreign Office, with its largely permanent career personnel, has fallen mostly the task of trying to explain and excuse what the army has done. To the big industrialists have fallen the joint tasks of providing the sinews of war, and of going in behind the army in China to exploit what could be salvaged from the ruins of the Chinese "scorched earth policy." To the navy has fallen (for not infrequently the navy has suddenly stepped in and acted) shares of the fighting, notably along the coast and up the Yangtze. Each of these factors has acted more or less independently at times—often to the surprise, even consternation, of the others. None of these factors has functioned invariably as a unit or in response to high comand. Japan, supposedly a machine-disciplined country, actually gives free rein at certain times to certain forms of individualism, notably that traditional, respected variety in which a person or group acts for the Emperor. Even a conspicuous mistake, for which atonement must be exacted, is accorded due deference when it thus occurs. Here we have a frequently startling manifestation of the democracy of Japan as a great family wherein the Emperor is godhead-father and wherein the full sincerity of every child (acting in some supreme moment as part of the family) is recognized by public opinion and officialdom alike.

So frequently are more or less rash individual acts attempted in crucial times that the army has, in fact, worked out an airtight technique—in partnership with the Gaimusho, or Foreign Office—of what might be called quasi-intentional blunder on behalf of expansionism. Time after time in China someone has gone beyond bounds in infringing international law or third-Power rights, subsequent apologies

(Continued on page 14)

Oh, Say, Can You Sing?

The Music's Bad, the Words are Worse, and, After 125 Years, Only One in Eight Knows All the Stanzas of America's National Anthem

By Natalie Gordon

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE years ago, on the morning of Sept. 14, a young Washington attorney stood anxiously at the rail of an American ship in Baltimore Harbor and peered through British cannon smoke, eager to catch the first possible glimpse of shore as the breaking dawn touched with faint light the smoke-screened horizon and brought into relief the outline of a fort.

The young attorney was Francis Scott Key. The fort was McHenry. Between them lay the British fleet which, all through the previous night, had bombarded Baltimore. Key had come out the day before to effect the release of Dr. Beanes, a civilian held prisoner by the British, and had arrived just as the attack on Baltimore was about to begin. In order that Key might not convey any information of the impending movement, his boat had been moved behind the British fleet until the bombardment should be over. Key was not a prisoner. In fact, according to all available records, he was considerately treated and generously entertained. However, as a young and patriotic American, his chief anxiety and gravest concern all through that night of Sept. 13, 1814, was to learn the outcome of the attack. Had the fort fallen or had it successfully resisted attack? As the smoke drifted upward and daylight brightened the sky, Key saw the familiar and beloved Stars and Stripes flying over Fort McHenry. Intense relief and joy and patriotic fervor surged through Key's heart and mind. Deeply moved and finding need for expression, this young man, whose vocation was law but whose avocation was versifying, took from his pocket an envelope and jotted upon it phrases and broken sentences which, later, he formed into the stanzas of our present national anthem.

This, then, is the well-known story behind the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner—the stirring incident and pulsing emotion which gave birth to a splendid patriotic song. But was the incident itself, and the sentiment expressed, of enough importance to warrant making of that song a national anthem? And are the words and music of sufficient merit and worth to represent a great nation and that nation's ideals?

This is a moot question and one which has been disturbing Americans off and on during the 125 years of the song's existence. At no time did Key take his versifying seriously and, according to testimony claimed to originate with immediate relatives, while he had poetic inclination and a certain amount of ability, he "couldn't tell one tune from another."

Key showed the stanzas he had written to a friend, who, following the American victory, was enthusiastic about the poem, extolling it, and suggested that it be set to the music of an old and somewhat bawdy London drinking song whose meter it followed. This was "The Anacreontic Song"—charter song of the Anacreontic Society which took its name from the Greek poet. The melody was written by John Stafford Smith, a zestful member of the society, who knew full well that both the soloists and choristers of the club had excellent voices and more than average skill in using them. Nevertheless, even these practiced singers had difficulty with the song because of its high range, and Smith wrote a second version which distributed the parts among four voices. The original song came to this country in 1798 and became popular among merrymakers of an evening in cafes and such. In fairness to Key, it should be mentioned that this same tune was used in Boston in 1798 by Robert Treat Paine for his song entitled, "Adams and Liberty" or "The Boston Patriotic Song." The song became popular, and it may well be that Key had never heard the Anacreontic ballad but only the Boston one. Nevertheless, both "Adams and Liberty" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were printed over the line "Air—Anacreon in Heaven," the opening line of the original ballad of the Anacreontic Society.

There are, therefore, those who contend that the music of America's national anthem is not American, but English, and inspired by a group whose morals were not, perhaps, of the highest.

How and when, then, did it become America's anthem? There is uncertainty even about this, apparently. Most records state that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became the official national anthem on March 4, 1931, by an act approved by Congress in its closing hours and signed by President Hoover. The Columbia Encyclopedia, 1938, states: "'The Star-Spangled Banner' was made the national anthem by executive order of President Wilson, 1916."

Certain it is that the song, even from its inception, made slow progress to popularity. "America," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and "Hail, Columbia, Happy Land"—all were greater favorites.

While it is true that Americans have been singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" for 125 years, it is still a song that few know and even fewer can sing. Is it, then, as so many contend, unsingable for the average person? Does it lack that something so essential in making a song indelibly a part of one's musical memory? A survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed that only one American in eight even claimed to know the words of all four verses—and that one was never asked to prove it! Four out of eight said they knew [illegible] it," but few would get much further than "Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light," and those who did were very conspicuously shining by themselves.

Worse, one out of every three did not know that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was the national anthem. One in every ten thought it was "America," and many guessed at "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." New Englanders and Easterners in general had the best idea and young people did better than their elders.

Although our public schools require that children sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," I asked ten children at random to say the words for me, and not one of the ten could do so. I have never heard any group of Americans, singing for pleasure and delight, break into the national anthem, yet I have known few persons, young or old, musically inclined, who didn't pick out and hum the melody of "America."

Several times during the World War I heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" gloriously rendered by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink. Invariably she would ask that everyone join in the refrain, and while most attempted it, the high notes were obviously carried by one magnificent voice alone. If you look at any public gathering in which the national anthem is being sung, the spectacle is humiliating—silence, or mouthing of unfamiliar words. Listen, and the result is worse! The song covers a range of an octave and a fifth—with some portions written for a very high voice and others for a very low one. Rarely is a song, written by experienced composers for professional singers, based on a greater range than an octave and a third. The consensus of opinion among musicians and musical experts is that we have a national anthem which is unsingable.

An editorial in the Outlook for Nov. 27, 1929, commenting upon the movement then under way to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" our national anthem, stated: "Few who permit themselves to be bullied into singing it in public, sing in the correct key. The 'rocket's red glare' and 'the land of the free' are impaled on high F, where few amateurs can do more than hope to find them . . . wretched audiences, standing and hatless, will go on . . . seven-eighths of them will remain silent and the others will gallantly sing flat." The melody is not one that readily and popularly imprints itself upon the memory of the average person and the words themselves lack that intangible quality which easily impresses a fine poem on the memory.

For those who, like myself, might want to refresh their memory and recall [illegible]

(Continued on [illegible])

Borah Rampant

"Keeping Us Out of Europe" Is Still the Goal of the Senior Senator From Idaho, America's Isolationist Extraordinary

By Richard Lee Strout

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS just closed has once more seen William Edgar Borah, the splendid isolationist from Idaho, playing an important role in shaping American foreign policy. Mr. Borah took office in 1907 and has served consecutively 32 years since. In his first Senate term he was made chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and it was assumed that his field would be in this sphere. Instead of that, Mr. Borah is known, nationally and all over the world besides, as a potent factor in determining America's foreign affairs, and his reputation in Europe is greater than that of any of his 95 senatorial colleagues. Mr. Borah, incidentally, has never been beyond the three-mile limit.

Mr. Borah played a leading part in keeping the United States out of the League of Nations and of defeating President Wilson's other objectives after the World War. He led the fight to keep America out of the World Court. In the past session Mr. Borah has opposed another President and, in a lesser matter, thwarted his will—this time on the neutrality issue.

Mr. Roosevelt had called a night session July 19 in the oval room of the White House with Senate leaders in a last desperate effort to blast a way for amendments to the neutrality bill, which he warmly advocates as necessary to take a positive stand for peace. Besides the Vice-President and Secretary of State, there were present Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Majority Leader Barkley, Minority Leader McNary, Mr. Borah as the ranking Republican on the Committee, and Senator Austin of Vermont, assistant minority leader.

As the talk progressed, Mr. Borah became more and more the principal antagonist of Mr. Roosevelt. Each represented a distinct viewpoint held by respectively large masses of the American people. Versions of what went on, even to approximations of direct quotations, are available from many sources. The conference lasted three hours. It became quickly obvious that Mr. Roosevelt's opponents held the trump cards and would make no concessions. Mr. Roosevelt was bent on pinning responsibility for the failure to alter the neutrality law on the Senate. There was some bickering over this, but Mr. Borah cut in:

"Of course, it must rest with the Senate. The Senate is the only legislative body which has not yet acted upon neutrality legislation. The House of Representatives has.

"We take our responsibility as a sovereign arm of the Government. We are not under Hitler yet."

The discussion went on. Mr. Roosevelt hinted that he might take the fight to the country.

* * *

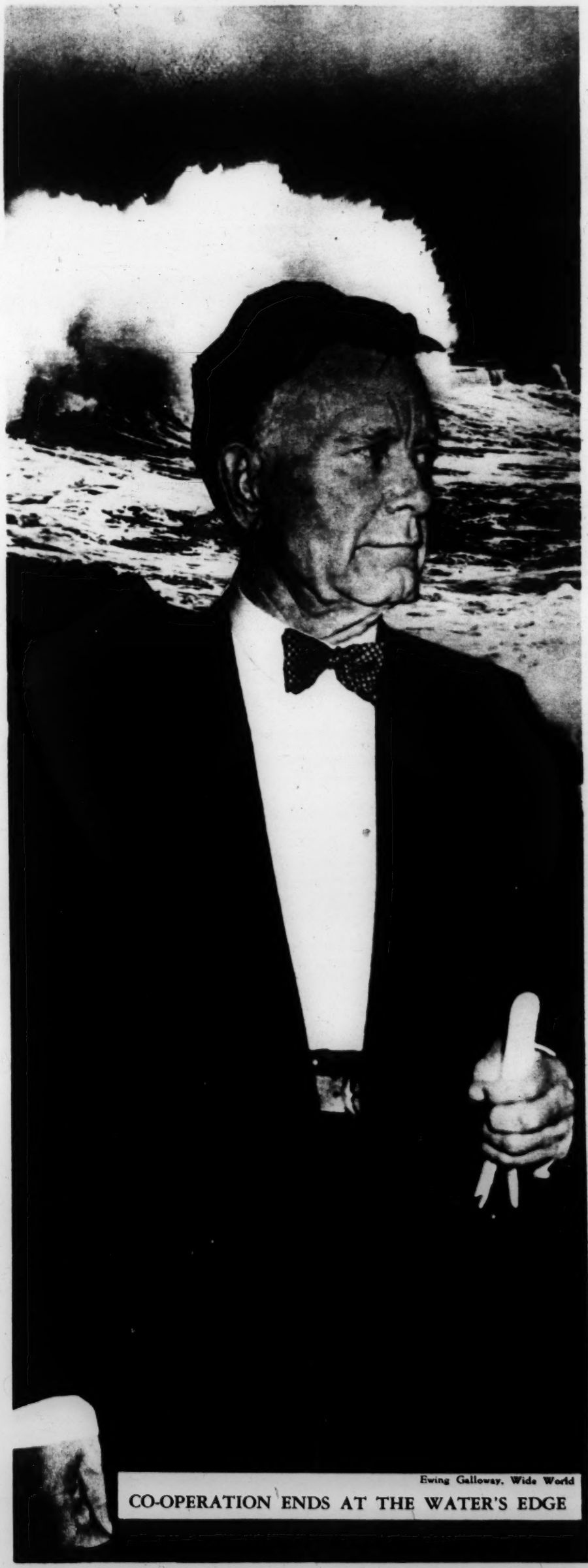
"And while you are telling the country, the other side will be told to the people as well!" Senator Borah retorted warmly.

Without debating the issue of neutrality or isolation we can give a sidelight on Mr. Borah's own approach to the question. He considers himself a stark realist in international affairs. He frankly distrusts European diplomacy. He pays slight attention to professions of idealism in the mouths of ambassadors. If it is cynical to believe that the great powers of Europe, whether England or Germany, France or Italy, are all seeking to drive good bargains for their own interests, then Mr. Borah is a cynic.

"They call me an enemy of England," he exploded in a talk with me, immediately after the neutrality fight. "I am not an enemy of England. I am a friend of England. I simply know her policy. There has not been a time when she has not served her own objectives and her own ends."

And Mr. Borah went on in blunt terms and more forceful language to lay down his own point of view as regards "realistic" English and European diplomacy of the present day.

Once aware of this attitude, which Mr. Borah has expressed on many occasions, one sees his various activities in American foreign policy falling into logical place. With this approach one can cut through many of the more subtle arguments and counter-arguments on neutrality and the like to the broader policy, bound up in the determination to keep the United States out of the pattern of what used to be called "imperialistic diplomacy." And this not a merely negative policy.



Ewing Galloway, Wide World

CO-OPERATION ENDS AT THE WATER'S EDGE

It is certain that in the recent "oval-study conference" at the White House, Mr. Borah gave deep offence to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by declaring his own sources of European information were on a par with those of the State Department. When Premier Laval visited the United States with an entourage of French journalists, the one man after President Hoover whom they seemed anxious to visit was Mr. Borah. And Mr. Borah, characteristically, did not mince matters in talking with the French about the Versailles Treaty and his suspicion of European motives.

For a long period of time Mr. Borah acted as a sort of unofficial liaison man between Washington and unrecognized Russia. Here his prevailing sympathy for the "underdog," as he considered it, appears to have influenced him. I also recall the magnificent picture presented by Mr. Borah as he rose unexpectedly on the Senate floor during the Spanish civil war. Disdaining oratorical flourishes used by most speakers, and depending for his effect upon sheer simplicity and his own personality, he denounced the bombing of defenseless women and children at Guernica.

It is true, after his speech, Mr. Borah did nothing further. Mr. Borah has been casting seed on stony ground in the Senate for years in the way of speeches, and then not watering them. But—looking back over the record of 32 years—it is amazing to see how many of these random seed have caught root, sometimes watered by somebody else, sometimes surviving by their own strength.

* * *

Mr. Borah is not a negotiator. He is not a party man. It is hard to say, offhand, just what he is. He is Borah, a one-man party; so unpredictable in his movements that one occasionally wonders if (even as a one-man party) he ever holds a caucus with himself.

There are millions who agree with Mr. Borah in the United States. More particularly he often reflects the isolationist feeling of his own West, which so often is ignored by Easterners in an ignorant or supercilious assumption that they are the whole nation. New York is NOT the United States. Nine tenths of the correspondents of European newspapers find it necessary for economic reasons to live in New York, which is the great news disseminating center for America. But Mr. Borah is the representative of a mighty western empire whose views may be ignored up to that uncomfortable point where they must be put to the test of a Senate vote. Without going into the pros and cons of the neutrality debate, Mr. Borah, in general, suspects the President of attempting to play the dangerous game of power politics in Europe, and that he would align this country with one side in a possible struggle.

There are many answers that might be made to Mr. Borah's contention, notably that American sympathies are already overwhelmingly enlisted on the side of England and France against Germany and Italy, and that advance notice of what role the United States might play in any general war might have a profound effect in averting such a war. But for the moment we are talking about Mr. Borah and his viewpoint.

It can be said again that he has played a unique part in American foreign affairs. In an interview published in this paper Feb. 28, he was asked:

Q. Looking back over 32 years in the Senate, Mr. Borah, what is the act of which you are proudest?

Senator B.: I am proudest of doing what little I have in keeping us out of Europe.

Q. Out of Europe?

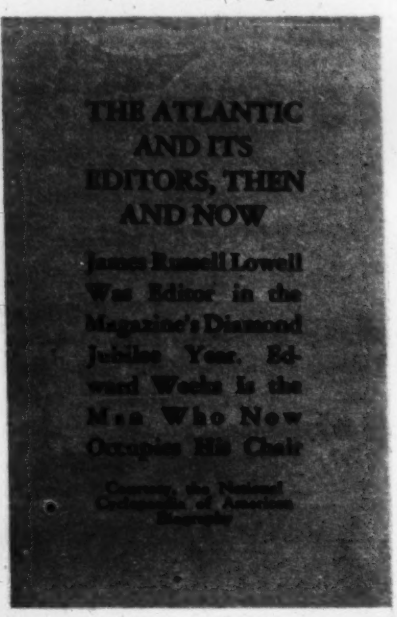
Senator B.: Yes, I mean in terms of abiding by Washington's advice against entangling commitments. I do not mean isolation in economic matters or trade and so forth. That has always been my position.

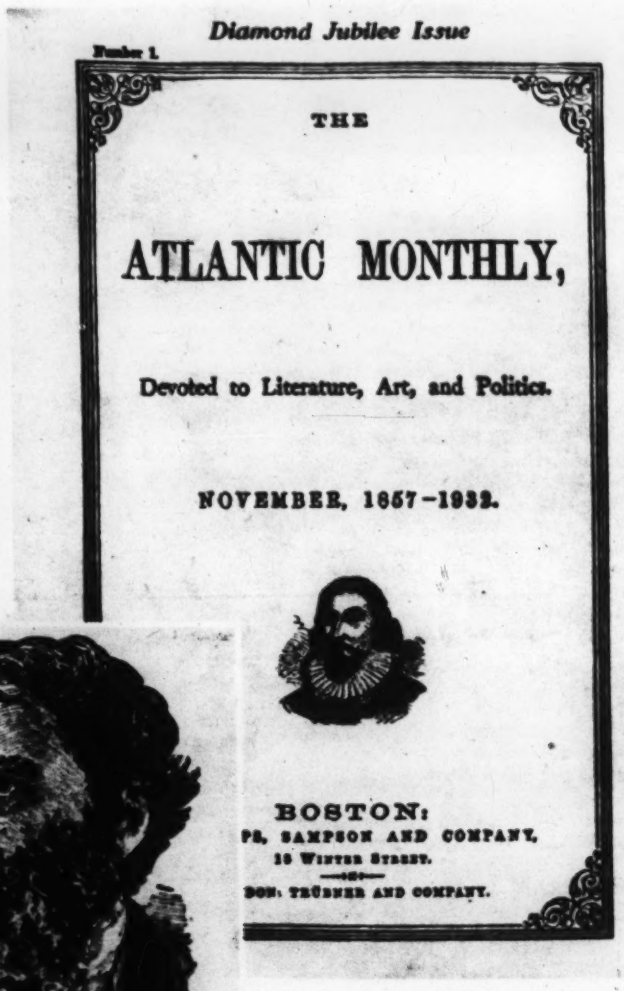
"Keeping us out of Europe!" That is the whole story. No commentator could write Mr. Borah's program more lucidly than he has put it himself.

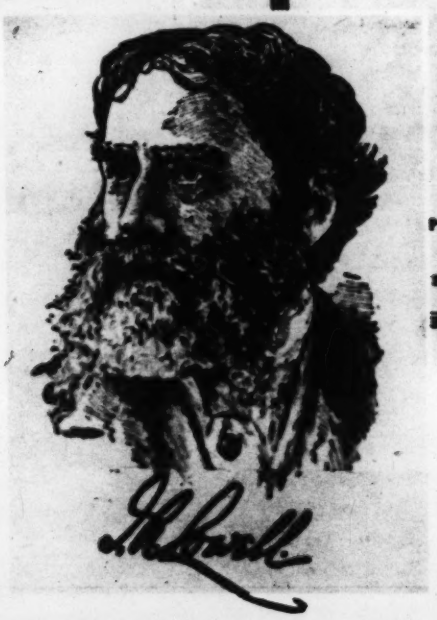
In a Lively Tradition

The Atlantic Monthly, Now in Its Eighty-Second Year, Maintains a Contemporary, Liberal and Resilient Magazine Policy

By L. A. Sloper


THE ATLANTIC AND ITS EDITORS, THEN AND NOW
James Russell Lowell Was Editor in the Magazine's Diamond Jubilee Year. Edward Weeks Is the Man Who Now Occupies His Chair





IN 82 YEARS, the Atlantic Monthly has moved less than a mile from its original location. The change in the magazine itself is proportionate.

The Atlantic is a Bostonian institution, as Bostonian as the Common, or the Athenaeum, or T Wharf. And as Bliss Perry, a former editor, put it in the seventy-fifth anniversary number, in 1932, "the magazine in its migrations from Winter Street to Tremont Street and from Tremont to Park and from Park to Arlington has managed somehow to carry with it more intangible properties than editorial and business staffs and office furniture. The more it changes, runs the comfortable French proverb, the more it remains the same thing."

Lowell and Holmes, Emerson and Longfellow, Cabot and Motley and Fields —these are the names associated with the beginnings. And even in those days there were people who resented what seemed to them the provincial air of superiority of the periodical. In 1865 a Connecticut critic, quoted by M. A. DeWolfe Howe in "The Atlantic Monthly and its Makers," commented: "We have often wished that a little of that conceit which centers about the city of Boston might be abated. Proud as she may well be of her position, we think she would stand in a more grand and noble attitude, if she had a juster conception of what has been and is going on elsewhere, and from what sources she herself derives no small share of her strength."

Yet even this complainant acknowledged a flavor of "fresh talent from the outside world" in a recent Atlantic, in the form of a story by Donald G. Mitchell, and revealed perhaps his own provincialism by welcoming an article on "The Pleiades of Connecticut."

It was not unnatural that there should have been a touch of complacency in the Atlantic of the fifties and sixties. Then indeed was Boston the Hub of intellectual America, if not of the universe, and how could the contents have been improved by going outside the Bostonian circle? If the contributors to your first issue (November, 1857) include Lowell, Holmes, Mrs. Stowe, Charles Eliot Norton, Emerson, Longfellow, and Whittier, surely you need not go far afield for writers.

James T. Fields of Boston had followed Lowell as editor, and had held office through the sixties. But in 1871 he was succeeded by William Dean Howells, who came from as far west as Ohio. Howells definitely extended the magazine's horizon. He was duly respectful. "Don't despise Boston," Fields said to him. "Few are worthy to live in Boston," Howells replied. Nevertheless, he found writers outside of Boston who seemed worthy to contribute to the Atlantic.

He was not actually the first editor to go outside the city lines. Fields himself had admitted Bret Harte. Howells brought in among others, Mark Twain from farther West, and Charles Craddock (Miss Mary N. Murfee) of Tennessee.

Even today the Atlantic has to fight against the handicap of being regarded in many quarters as too literary for common use. Yet in spite of this handicap, it has survived, almost alone, among its contemporaries in the serious monthly magazine field. Of them all, only the Atlantic and Harper's remain.

It was Harper's Weekly that published, in October, 1857, just before the Atlantic first appeared, the following comment quoted by Mr. Perry in the Diamond Jubilee issue of the Atlantic:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this paper—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension."

Nevertheless, the Atlantic was born, prospered, and still continues with its old standards in a time when most of its coevals have disappeared or been transformed into unrecognizable shapes. It has never been stampeded, but it has not been unyielding in its conservatism. Indeed, it has been liberal from the beginning. It was Mrs. Stowe who caused its first scandal with her article on the character of Lord Byron. Nowadays it publishes unhesitatingly discussions of "social diseases," birth control, and Communism. It even dared, in the seventy-ninth year of its age, to print its first detective story.

Moreover, the literary quality of the Atlantic has not barred a Yankee business sense. The second editor, James T. Fields, and the eighth, Ellery Sedgwick, were also proprietors of the magazine; and Walter Hines Page was a man of business as well as of letters.

The Atlantic has seen several periods of stress. In 1859 the publishers had failed, and Gov. Alexander H. Rice, their assignee, had written to a dozen publishers that he would sell the Atlantic to the highest bidder whose offer should be received by noon on a certain day. The day arrived (as the story was told in a Contributors' Club paper in the Atlantic of November, 1907) and not one bid had come.

Mr. Rice walked to the office of Ticknor and Fields and said to Mr. Ticknor, "I have not yet received your bid for the Atlantic." "No," was the reply, "and you will not, for we don't care to undertake the responsibilities of the venture." Mr. Rice pointed to the clock on the Old South Church, and it was after half past eleven. "I am about to go to my office to open the bids," he said, "and I am sure that Ticknor and Fields will be sorry if I find none there from them." Just before noon, Mr. Ticknor yielded and gave Mr. Rice a sealed offer. Mr. Rice carried it to his office and solemnly opened it. It was the only bid, and it was for $10,000. He returned to Mr. Ticknor and said, "The Atlantic is yours!" Mr. Ticknor replied: "Pray let no one know what I bid, for all my friends would think me crazy."

No such dramatic story has come down of the taking over of the Atlantic by Ellery Sedgwick in 1908, but he reorganized it when its circulation was down to 11,000, and left it when he retired 30 years later with a circulation of 100,000. The growth was accomplished by undramatic means. The old standards of a periodical devoted to literature, art, and politics were maintained, but new methods were adopted, and a few new features introduced.

The new features were not designed to be spectacular. The Atlantic Monthly Press with Little Brown & Co. inaugurated a $10,000 prize for a novel and a $5,000 prize for a work of non-fiction. The Atlantic ran an article on "Gas: A Study in Expansion," which drew a libel suit.

Finally, it made a bid for larger circulation by putting on the newsstands a 25-cent tabloidish affair entitled "The Atlantic Presents—" The first issue, in August, 1938, dealt with the oil industry. The second, recently out, is called "We Americans" and deals with "Racism vs. Americanism." The purpose was twofold: to make new subscribers to the Atlantic, and to break into the field of the "digest" magazines, which had been cutting into the full-size publications—had, indeed, been forcing them either to quit or to follow suit.

Of all the Atlantic's ventures, this seems to me the most un-Atlantic. There is a theory that people nowadays won't take time to read anything more than a summary. That may be true of most people but it almost certainly is not true of the kind of people the Atlantic caters for. This venerable magazine is almost alone in its field today. Surely there are more than 100,000 men and women in the United States who still want to read a literary magazine.

The present editor of the Atlantic, Edward A. Weeks, took over his duties about a year ago, after a suitable training. Born in New Jersey, he entered Cornell, left it to go to war in 1917, finished his studies at Harvard, became a manuscript reader and book salesman in New York, was associate editor of the Atlantic from 1924 to 1928, and has been editor of the Atlantic Monthly Press since 1928.

For years the office windows of Mr. Weeks' predecessors overlooked Boston Common, Fields' from Tremont Street, Aldrich's from Park Street. Mr. Weeks looks from his desk, as Mr. Sedgwick did, over the Public Garden. From Park Street to Arlington Street, from the Common with its Frog Pond to the Public Garden with its swan boats, is not far. Mr. Weeks lives on Beacon Hill, and walks to work, in the old Bostonian way. He is young, energetic, a liberal. He seeks to make the Atlantic attractive without changing its format in a way that would be inconsistent with its character. He has omitted the colophon from the cover to make more room for his table of contents. He needs a longer table of contents, because he is using more and slightly shorter articles. He runs a white bar across the cover under the title, to set out his feature of the month—"I Married a Jew" or "How to Beat a Communist." This seems to be the extent of his radicalism. Talk with him, and you feel that the Atlantic tradition is safe in his hands.

Careers at Home

How to Be "Truly Useful Members of Society" Is a Question Which Attracts the Interest of Women Outside the Realm of Business

By Ethel C. Ince

THE WOMAN who lives at home finds herself once more being set, gently but firmly, on a pedestal. Living at home, as many a modern woman sees it, is not nearly as cloistered and confining an ocupation as it was represented to be when feminists marshalled their reasons for demanding woman's admittance into the economic world. Many reasons of weight they had without that, and their victory was righteous. But, in throwing a shadow over the lot of the woman who does not sally forth and find herself a position with a title, an office and a salary check, they left only partly explored an avenue of feminine usefulness that invites the heirs of their freedom today.

A woman who had made a success of holding a good position before she transferred her abilities to "home-keeping" recalls her friends' protests when she announced her decision to retire from business activities. In the hope that her determination was not yet too firmly set to be altered, they reasoned with her.

"What is the use of woman's gaining her intellectual and economic liberties," they pleaded, "if she is simply going to treat them as trophies and take them with her back into the eighteenth century?"

Her reply was short but revealed that the decision was not merely a whim.

"I seemed to be becoming a machine," she said. "So I decided to disentangle myself from office routine and practice the humanities. It looks like a progressive step to me."

The next fall she met them again. One of their first questions was, "How have you enjoyed your idle summer?"

"Idle? I suppose you might call it that," was the reply. "But I have more to show for it than I've had for any summer in years."

As some of the "gains of idleness," she mentioned: tutoring two college boys, neighbors of hers in the country, who at the end of the term had found themselves conditioned in French and literature (in return for which they had taught her to sail); giving lessons to the village school orchestra, which was left without a teacher in the summer; and following a wide course of reading on the foreign situation, to improve her knowledge of the forces at work in international politics today.

"That last you must credit to Dr. Neilson of Smith College," she explained hastily. "I heard him once, in a speech, review women's progress in the professions and business. The question of widest interest to him, he said, was 'How far have these enlarged opportunities for women resulted in a higher intellectual level in our country?' He seemed to think they hadn't.

* * *

"I felt guiltily at the time that my technical proficiency in my work had not deepened or broadened my interests. I think that question of his had something to do with giving me a new point of view."

This broader point of view is sometimes less easily come by. A woman who had started work after one year of high school found, 20 years later, that outside interests, long denied by the pressure of monotonous, exacting routine, were difficult to cultivate. But, undisheartened, she embarked on a period of sampling — first one subject, then another—in fields as far apart as poetry, interior decoration, gardening and the physical sciences —to find the thread that would lead her to a wider and fuller experience.

Do we, at times, put too much emphasis on "holding a job"? The feminist leaders who fought for women's political and economic freedom were not concerned with making woman merely an economically self-sufficient member of society. Their hopes for her soared much higher than that.

Mary Wollstonecraft, eighteenth century pioneer feminist whose "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" is still a landmark in woman's progress, wanted women to be "truly useful members of society." To accomplish this, she urged that their understandings be "cultivated on a large scale," so that their interest in public affairs would be "founded on knowledge, because it is obvious that we are little interested about what we do not understand."

Reading again her eloquent plea on behalf of women, one feels that Miss Wollstonecraft would have deemed it just as urgent to deliver women from narrowing, routine work that added to their economic resources but starved them intellectually.

And now, observers of social "trends" who study the new patterns into which society moves, tell us that the importance of the home as a social laboratory has been underestimated. Its value as a community influence has long been recognized. Now, these observers urge us to recognize that the home is a force in national and even international situations.

With the importance of the home proclaimed so impressively, the "pedestal" becomes more attractive to women who see in it opportunities for broader experience.

Two prominent women's organizations on opposite sides of the Atlantic, at their annual meetings this summer, emphasized their convictions on the importance of the home.

With good-will between nations a subject of first concern, The National Federation of Women's Institutes of England and Wales, meeting in London, declared that "a good home and a good community" were foundation stones in any structure of international peace. Particularly in democracies, where the free opinions of the people may color and determine national and international politics, is the importance of the home in world affairs evident.

* * *

One of the chief points in a proposed new American education policy, discussed at the meeting of the American Association of University Women in Denver, Colorado, was "systematic education for home and family life." Economic education that places "almost all of its emphasis on the preparation of young people to be efficient producers and bases very little of their education on the need to be efficient consumers," was criticized. Consumer education, as it bears directly on home and family life, was described as a universal need of both men and women that should be supplied all through the schools and not left to accidental learning.

That is all very well on the platform or on paper, you may say. But what will happen if all women go back to their firesides to live in pleasant domesticity?

The result would be spectacular, but it is one of those disturbing contingencies that we shall never be called on to face. Women who need their work for economic reasons—and they outnumber many times the ones who don't—will not be lured by promises of a Utopia to give up their posts. They are too practical and level headed for that.

And as for domesticity—this new pedestal does not cloister woman within four walls, and its height makes it possible for her to consider new vistas.

"The thought that is occupying me chiefly just now is, how to be more useful," admitted one of these newly retired ladies of leisure recently. "I have time now for reading and for other cultural subjects that I have long wanted to study—music, art, gardening. But there must be something that will add to my usefulness, too.

"Perhaps I shall study law. I've often wanted to do that, and it would make me a more useful member of the small Maine community where we spend most of the year."

As for the economic sacrifice of relinquishing a salary, the relief of being free from the pressure of routine work far outweighs the financial advantages of being what the statisticians call "gainfully employed," she finds.

"And I've made a discovery, too," she added. "It costs money to work. You would be surpised to know how expensive it becomes when you hire out all the chores you haven't time for yourself when you hold a job."

Woman's experience in winning an equality of opportunity with men has taught her to think and to weigh values. She is wary now lest her liberties freeze into fetters. She does not overlook the fact that making a home is a piece of creative work That explains the lure of the pedestal.

H. Armstrong Roberts, © G. A. Douglas From Gendreau

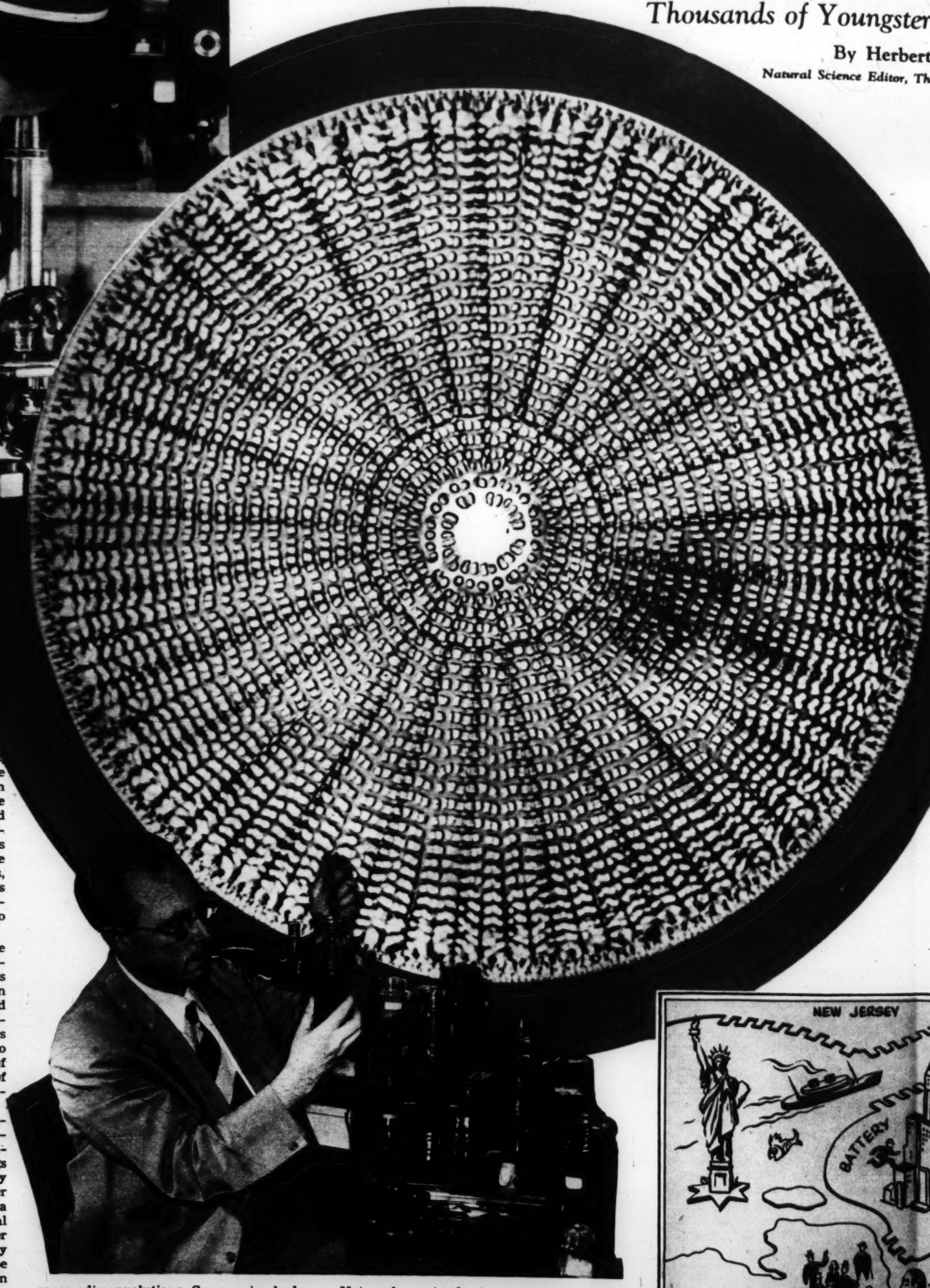
HOME OR BUSINESS?

It's a Smal

Yet a Drop of Water May Prove to Be a Cosmos in
Thousands of Youngsters A

By Herbert B. M

Natural Science Editor, The Chris



ONCE UPON A TIME one coul youngsters to be satisfied b nition distinguishing plan animals by their lack of locomotio development of seeds, roots, sho flowers, their ability to change m and gases directly into food, an green coloring matter which enable to use energy from the sun.

I say "once upon a time," be recently I tried those rules on a gro 13-year-olds, who squirmed disappr until I admitted that not one of th characteristics always holds as a dist guishing mark between the two kingdom There are animals like the sponges corals, and sea anemones that become rooted and spend most of their days in one spot, and there are plants like diatoms, walking ferns, and the lizard tree that gather no moss from long residence in any one place. There are plants like mushrooms and other fungi that have no green coloring matter and no leaves, just as there are animals like the hydroids which spread their "branches" and produce buds or "flowers" which grow to become free animals.

It is in the world of the microscope that many of those rules in natural history break down and we find botanists and zoologists squabbling for jurisdiction over groups which can best be described as plant-animals, since they possess characteristics of both. That even youngsters today know about these things is due to the mass development of microscopes of high power which extend the range of human vision into the world of miniature.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York now features a "microvivarium" ("micro" for tiny and "vivarium" meaning a place where living things are kept). Though the word is not in any dictionary, putting the two ideas together it is easy to see that a microvivarium is a sort of combination zoo and botanical garden for the world of tiny things. After building the proper equipment, it is only a matter of technique to focus a 'scope on a drop of sea water or pond water in which myriads of creatures find ample room in which to maneuver.

* * *

Some are as large as one twenty-fifth of an inch, easily visible under a good magnifying glass, but others are so small that 250 could march in elephant fashion, tip to tail, and barely extend an inch. The delicate carvings and fluted designs of some are used to test the merits and demerits of the world's most powerful microscopes.

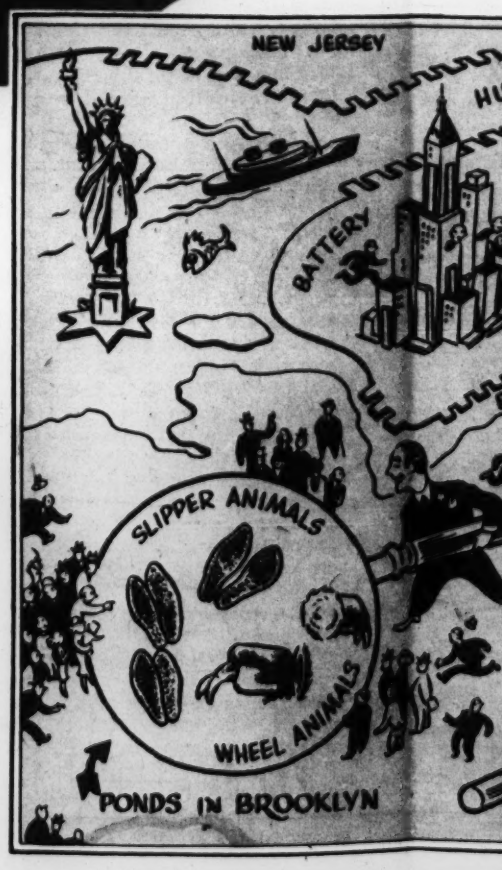
A favorite among denizens of the microcosm is the slipper animalcule or paramecium, steaming forward or in reverse at a great rate with no apparent means of propulsion. Actually there are myriads of tiny lashing hairs or cilia that act like swift oarsmen in an ancient galley, driving it about. Rotifers are wheel-like animals abundant in stagnant fresh water, progressing by means of spasmodic revolutions. Swan animalcules sail with necks arched among the vegetable debris of their home and sun animalcules, with their spikes projecting like rays from a celestial orb, demand respect from all small creatures not similarly armed. The amoeba, as transparent as a jellyfish and with apparently much less aim than a mass of bread dough changing shape under the punching and squeezing of the cook, lumps its way along until now and then it flows around some item considered to be digestible.

It isn't too difficult a task to connect a projector to the 'scope and throw the whole scene on a screen, or to attach a camera and capture the story on film. Using special technique and imbedding subjects in nitrocellulose or paraffin, permanent exhibits can be prepared on microscope slides.

Living things are found in places where one would little suspect their presence. Not only animals but minute plants flourish in field and forest, on rock and soil, in all water from the great seas to woodland pool or mud puddle. Many are only single cells and the total span of their existence may be only a few hours or a day or two.

Among the single-shelled plants are the absorbing diatoms, a low order of algae generally too small to be seen without a microscope. Under favorable conditions they multiply with great rapidity; so fast, indeed, that from a single individual a billion may be produced in 30 days. Diatoms live in fresh and salt water, and, like tiny oysters and clams, which have shells of calcium carbonate, they secrete an envelope or shell, but one that is pure silica.

Some species are known only as fossils. They abound in areas of the world where "diatomaceous earth" is mined. The latter consists of countless billions of glass-like



SOME ANIMALS OF THE MICR

Dr. George Roemert, Director of the Westinghouse Youngsters (Top) Have Grandstand Places at the A

mall World

smos in Itself, Viewed Under One of the Microscopes gsters Are Using These Days

erbert B. Nichols

itor, The Christian Science Monitor

shells of exquisite beauty that were once the skeletons of living plants. Diatoms constitute the "vegetable garden" grazed in by all the animals of pond or sea. The skeletons falling to the bottom down through the ages have remained practically unaltered except where great pressure crushes some of the more delicate forms.

Diatomaceous earth is employed in the arts and in industry. Add soap and it is useful in the making of toothpaste, silver polish, and metal polish. Because of its mild abrasive powers it is found usually in harsh soaps and scouring powders. It used as a filter for purifying water, for eansing salad oil, and automobile lubri-ts, as a filler for cotton fabrics, and as atalyst for sulphuric acid. Nitro-erine, the explosive agent in dyna- is too easily detonated for comfort, hen diatomite is added as a filler lycerine becomes far less sensitive far easier to handle.

at insulation, the bricks for lining rnaces are sawed out of the quarry blocks and cut to smaller size. are pure silica, a substance has an extremely high melting nd there is no better material or that purpose.

* * *

difficult to think of any shape atoms do not assume. There are s, squares, ovals, stars, rods, , bottles, filaments, curves, waves— in two parts which fit together box and an over-all cover. Each s a frustule, and when multiplication s the halves of the frustule or ves" separate, their contents divide, going with each valve. Soon two in-iduals are scooting around where fore there was only one.

For 50 years the late Dr. Albert Mann of the Carnegie Institution of Washington worked with these microscopic organisms, identifying, classifying and photographing them. During that time he assembled one of the largest collections in the world. It is now housed in the National Museum of the United States.

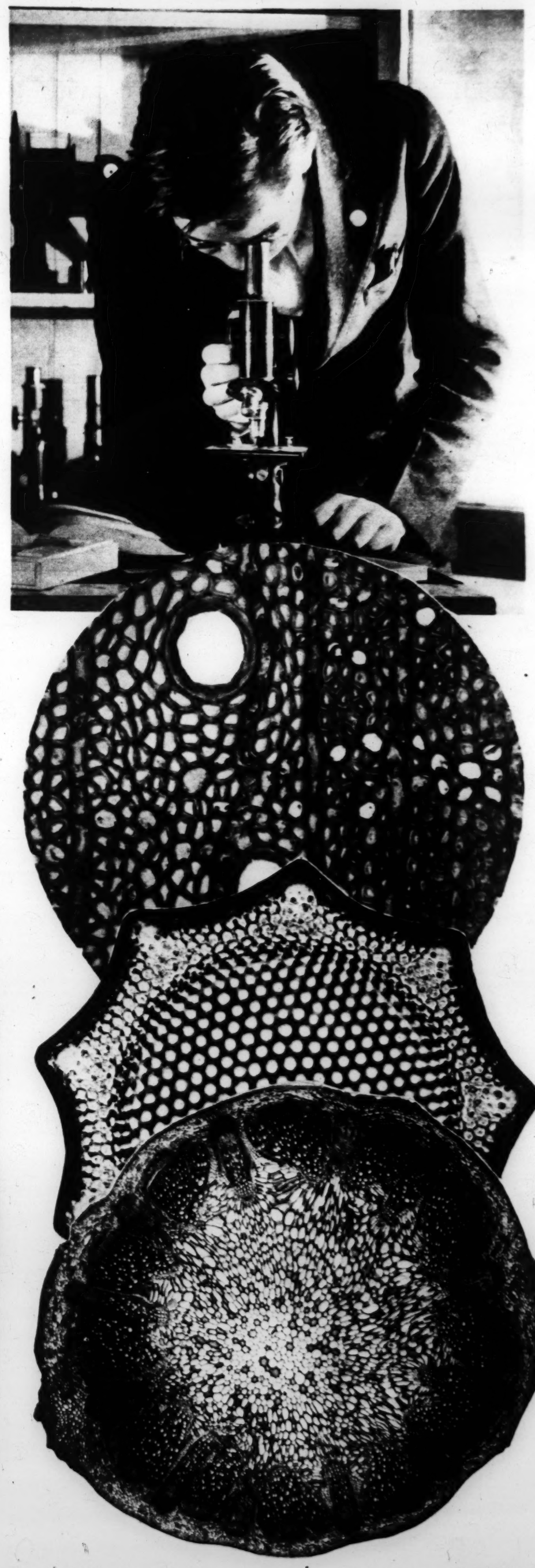
Another group of tiny animals upon whose myriads of shells a whole division of natural science is founded are the Foraminifera. The world's limestone deposits are largely made up of the shells of these tiny creatures, and the oil industry finds them a good index to locations of oil deposits.

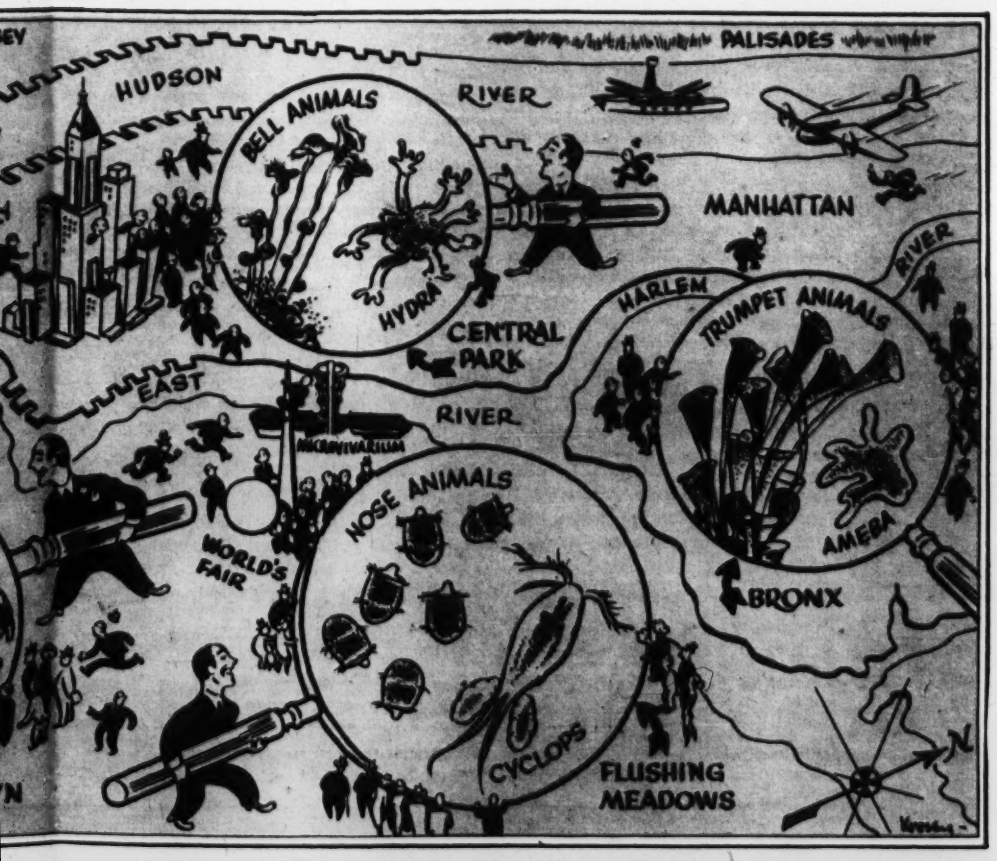
A much larger division of microscopy than the study of whole, but tiny, organisms, is the study of structure in higher orders. In fact it has become fashionable in late years to reproduce the microscopic patterns of coconut shell, onion root tips, fern fronds or seaweed "mother" cells on dress goods or wall paper, though to the consumers the result is merely a meaningless repetition of a general motif.

At Harvard University and in a few other institutions of higher learning in Europe and America, courses are given in the technique whereby the hard tissues of wood, coconut shell, or even coal may be softened and demineralized until the thinnest of cross-sections can be cut for microscopic examination. A different process is required to prepare such delicate things as onion root tips, fern fronds in fruit, or strands of spirogyra, the common green pond scum. Then a combination of the camera and microscope, allowing just the right amount of light to be admitted from an electric arc, gives clear photographs under magnifications up to 200 times or more. But it is work where there's no room for the awkward technician.

One wonders sometimes where the youngsters get their information about such technical things as the world of the microscope, until a visit is paid to the modern classroom or museum. Microcosmia even has an important place at the World's Fair in New York this year. Dr. George Roemert transports whole worlds of animalcules to Long Island every week. He finds them in stagnant puddles and ditches in every borough of New York, but Central Park, up in the Bronx at Van Cortlandt Park or right in Flushing Meadows are his favorite hunting grounds.

Though the creatures are ordinarily invisible except through a microscope, the microvivarium makes it possible for more than 100 people to watch the drama of water-drop world at the same time. A light beam so powerful it must be sent first through cooling liquids before playing on the microscope slide, throws the image into a series of mirrors which enlarge it 2,000 times and project it onto a five-foot screen. The microprojector is the largest and most accurate yet built.





Friends Central School, Overlook, Pa., Westinghouse Photos, and the Author

S OF THE MICROSCOPIC KINGDOM AND ONE MAN WHO BRINGS 'EM BACK ALIVE

he Westinghouse Microvivarium, Putters Over a Spiral-Mouthed Beauty. The Map Shows Where He Gets Them. The d Places at the Animal Fair. The Symmetrical Patterns Are Greatly Magnified Specimens of Plant and Animal Life

Among the New Books

A One-Volume Library of World Affairs

Contemporary World Politics, edited by Francis James Brown and Others. New York: Wiley. $5.

ONE OF THE unexpected qualities of this survey, composed of contributions from a veritable who's who of specialists, is its timeliness—unexpected because of the size and comprehensiveness of the volume and the sum of labor which has gone into its production.

Do you happen, with possibly millions of others, to be thinking about Danzig and the Baltic to which the Free City provides Poland with an outlet? "A closer interest in the Baltic region is still more justified when its economic and cultural significance is considered," writes Joseph A. Borowik, having already commented on the role of buffer which Poland plays between Russia and Germany, and going on to provide a background which the average news reader will recognize as good material to read between this week's headlines.

* * *

And what's newer than the next hitch in Anglo-Soviet alliance talks?

Bruce Hopper helps toward an understanding of the whys and wherefores of British-Russian reciprocal reticence in his discussion of "Potentials of Soviet Foreign Policy." Professor Hopper writes: "The Munich Agreement was a 'black-out' defeat—a time shed between two epochs in the foreign policy of the U. S. S. R. . . . Such a Homeric repudiation of a friendly, great power invokes equally Homeric retaliation. . . . Certainly the Bolsheviks have small cause to place future confidence in the treaty pledge of Western Powers."

* * *

Of United States foreign policy at the moment, Benjamin H. Williams observes in his contribution that "no consistent foreign policy appears to promise satisfactory results in terms of national interest." Naturally he reviews the question of neutrality, from Washington's farewell address down to the neutrality legislation of which an awkward remnant still tangles the Administration's diplomatic machinery.

Newspaper readers are not forgotten by the editors of this symposium, and in choosing Robert W. Desmond to write a chapter on "The Press in World Affairs" they have drawn on the experience of one who knows newspapers from much actual experience in working on them in the United States and Europe as well as from the detached point of a view of a professor of journalism. Professor Desmond's recent volume, "The Press and World Affairs," is one of the more important of recent books on this subject. His examination here of the increase of censorship in the last few years stresses a development which no thoughtful student of these times can afford to ignore.

The scope of "Contemporary World Politics" is best illustrated by an enumeration of the departments of the book, these in turn being divided into chapters each written by a different contributor. "World Conflict," "Major Foreign Policies," "Regional Interests," "World Organization," "Making World Opinion," "Roads to World Peace" are the major divisions. If an aspect of the war-or-peace problem has been omitted, it will take the reader more than 700 pages to find it out. "Contemporary World Politics" is a miniature library of international affairs, stocked with minature books, but by no means miniature in content.

C. W. M.

The Scottish Lowland

The Lowlands of Scotland, by George Scott-Moncrieff. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

ONE OF THE CHARMS of the Lowlands is its associations with the poets—Scott, and Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, to name but two. Another is its link with the past, found, say, in Tibbie Shiels' Inn, picturesquely situated on the shores of St. Mary's Loch, and hallowed by memories of Christopher North and his ilk. Still another reposes in the scenic splendor of the coast. Is there anything to compare with the grassy slopes and jagged cliffs of Cockburnspath, which form an unassailable rampart against the wildest storms of the North Sea.

* * *

These are essential parts of the Lowlands. Yet they find scanty mention in this book. Cockburnspath strikes the author with a note of despair. It is a place, he says, "where once a hundred boats came to land all kinds of fish, has now half-a-dozen small motor boats." Dundee, to choose another place at random, is merely a jute city with very little further to add. What of its people? What of its history, its martyrs, its old steeple? What of its diversified trades, its fame for marmalade? Did not the whalers sail from this port and return with fantastic stories of the North? Did not a pioneer have wireless telegraphy operating near this city in 1850, James Bowman Lindsay?

It is true, the comparatively small compass of the ... obliged the author to ... his material and keep h... tive writing within prese... its; nevertheless one w... he had devoted more sp... picturesque and roman... of life in the Lowland... to the details of the a... of baronial mansions.

On the social and ... aspects of the nation, ... has some interesting an... tive things to say. He l... passing of the thatche... and wonders if nothi... done to induce the au... "develop" the village ... substantial dwellings ... "For," he says, "the c... over the country are le... occasionally used for ... stone'), so that the b... and the bricklayers m... busy." He is against th... of house being built ... councils. "Is it better, ... "to be so developed, ... away with grace?" Thi... of view which he will ... shared. Yet is it not ... with the times? The o... cottage has had its da... ple who have had to l... not relish the job of st... in the wall to keep th... at bay.

* * *

Mr. Scott-Moncrieff ... something to say abou... The wheat subsidy he... a panic war measure ... subsidy as a wildly ... financing of the pro... inferior sugar. . . . ... these are imposed for ... sic benefit of the land ... who live on it. The w... devastated Highland ... have been put on a ... for a part of the ... pounds of the beet su... farmer, he avers, can ... production only at the ... his neighbors. He can... the output of the land ... for that is already r... the machinations of ... That is the price, he ... nation pays for investr... Argentine, and a "... anced" system of boo...

The author deplores ... of the rural areas, up... country's future, he fe... His reflections and ... on the political econ... state will be read w... but there is still scope ... which will bring the ... side of the Lowlands ... The volume is abund... trated with photograp... quently catch the gl... and sea.

A reprint of Sir Wal... "Instructions to His S... terity," a rare historic... been issued by the Ro... Historical Associatio... N. C. This new pocket... bears the typography ... of the first edition pri... don by Benjamin Fish...

Random House offer... can edition of Oliv... "Uncle Lawrence," ... Christian Science ... viewed on Feb. 1... English edition (Chatt...

Harper is publishin... Edward Marsh's "A... People." The Eng... (Heinemann & Hamis... was reviewed in these... April 29.

"This Shakespeare ... Ivor Brown and Geo... Harper fall publica... American edition of ... "Amazing Monument ... reviewed in these colu...

BUDGE MAKING A BACKHAND SHOT

How Budge Plays Tennis

Budge on Tennis, by J. Donald Budge. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. $2.

IF CHAMPIONS could be "manufactured" merely by reading a comprehensive treatise on a sport, there would be no need for professionals. And yet Don Budge, top-ranking court performer of the world, in this book has attempted to portray, by means of considerable technical data, and with a sprinkling of "stills," the machinery with which he rose from a scrub in 1930 to be acclaimed the world's greatest tennis player in 1938.

* * *

Addressing his advice generally to the beginner, Budge has gone through the time-worn routine of already familiar do's and don't's, all the way from keeping the tennis suit clean for "party" matches to the intricate description of his famous backhand, cannon-ball service, and overhead smash.

Budge's own efforts to perfect his grip, stance, and execution are lucidly chronicled. The manner in which he developed his lightning service and overhead smash is outlined in careful detail—a description that is complete and yet entertaining. The strategy with which he mixes his speed and spin, and controls his fast offensive at the right moments, is one of the finer points directed to the reader who has a little more advanced understanding of the game.

Budge allows that his peculiar style of holding the racket, or addressing the ball, may not be quite so easy to master as that of some of his contemporaries; and he emphasizes that champions are not born, but are made only by the greatest amount of careful work.

* * *

One does not have to be a mental heavyweight to be a champion, Budge asserts, adding that all one needs is to exercise average intelligence.

But what is neglected in this otherwise complete survey of a champion's technique is an account of the qualities necessary to put the finishing touches to a player's game. These include poise, confidence and good-natured fellowship — qualities ascribed to Budge with ardent admiration by Allison Danzig, New York Times tennis editor, in a biographical prologue to Budge's own remarks.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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wlands

mpass of the book has he author to compress ial and keep his descrip- ng within prescribed lim- rtheless one would wish evoted more space to the ue and romantic aspects the Lowlands and less tails of the architecture al mansions.

e social and political f the nation, the author interesting and provoca- gs to say. He laments the of the thatched cottage, ders if nothing can be induce the authorities to " the village with its al dwellings of stone. e says, "the quarries all country are left idle (or lly used for 'synthetic so that the brickmakers bricklayers may be kept e is against the new type being built by county "Is it better," he asks, o developed, or to fade th grace?" This is a point which he will find widely Yet is it not out of tune times? The old thatched as had its day, and peo- have had to live in it do the job of stuffing holes all to keep the elements

* * *

Scott-Moncrieff has also g to say about subsidies. eat subsidy he regards as war measure, the beet as a wildly extravagant of the production of sugar. . . . Neither of e imposed for the intrin- it of the land or of those on it. The whole of the ed Highland area might en put on a new footing part of the millions of of the beet subsidy." The he avers, can increase his on only at the expense of hbors. He cannot increase ut of the land as a whole, is already restricted by hinations of government. the price, he claims, the ays for investments in the he, and a "lightly bal- system of bookkeeping. uthor deplores the neglect ural areas, upon which a s future, he feels, depends. ections and observations political economy of the ll be read with interest, e is still scope for a book vill bring the picturesque the Lowlands to the fore. ume is abundantly illus- vith photographs that elo- catch the glories of hill

W. W. C.

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rint of Sir Walter Raleigh's tions to His Son and Pos- a rare historical item, has ued by the Roanoke Island al Association, Manteo, his new pocket-size edition e typography and spelling rst edition printed in Lon- Benjamin Fisher in 1632.

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om House offers the Ameri- ition of Oliver Warner's Lawrence," which The n Science Monitor re- on Feb. 18 from the edition (Chatto & Windus).

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er is publishing in America Marsh's "A Number of " The English edition nann & Hamish Hamilton) viewed in these columns on 9.

Shakespeare Industry," by own and George Fearon, a fall publication, is the an edition of Heinemann's ng Monument," which was d in these columns, May 20.

Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MID able," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

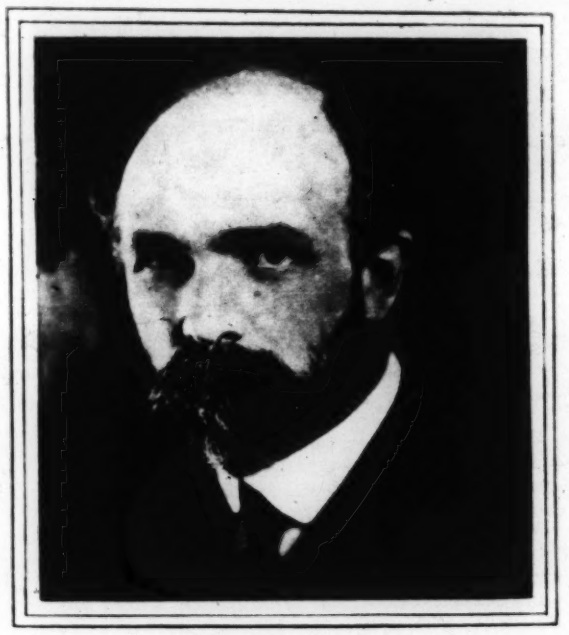
Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others can not punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that



SHERWIN CODY

has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Any one can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of every one. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that can not be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by any one, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English that ever has been written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

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From Monitor Readers:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lulu B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Helpful in Business

"I have found your Course very beneficial. When I mentioned to my employer that I was taking this course he immediately looked to me as one upon whom he could depend to know correct English." Mrs. Martha Ziska, 2460 Fairmount Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.

The Private Life of a Country Lawyer, as Portrayed by His Son

Country Lawyer, by Bellamy Partridge. New York: McGraw Hill. $2.75.

AT LAST, and quite satisfyingly, the country lawyer, like his second cousin, the "horse-and-buggy doctor," has been glorified in print. The small-town doctor and the county-seat lawyer of a slightly earlier period had much in common. It would have seemed that the lawyer, or the lawyer's son, would outdistance the less articulate and more modestly inclined medical man in confessing his shortcomings and modestly proclaiming his hard-won victories before the world. But it may be that the man of law, realizing the penalty that might be imposed, more wisely shrank from the impelling prompting to confess and ask the indulgence of his readers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Indeed, the chief actor in this homespun drama left the story untold. His son and successor at the bar is the author of "Country Lawyer," sub-titled "The Story of My Father." Attractive illustrations are by Stephen J. Voorhies. From the files kept by the senior Mr. Partridge, and from the record of printed cases, the biographer has gleaned an intimate if not always thrilling story of the early struggles and merited successes of a studious, dependable, but not outstandingly ambitious attorney and counselor at law during the years when that functionary was the adviser, mentor, and often the arbiter in the individual and collective affairs of his townspeople.

The difficult road traveled is familiar to thousands of men who have followed it. The practice of the law, as far back as the seventies and early eighties, was more nearly an avocation than an applied art. The lawyers of that period, or many of them, came to the bar or counsel room from the farm and without the benefit of academic or technical teaching, just as the preachers and school-teachers accepted responsibilities which no others could be found to assume. The colleges and universities had not then perfected the processes of mass production.

THE COUNTRY LAWYER GOES TO CHURCH: FRONTISPIECE FROM "COUNTRY LAWYER"

♦ ♦ ♦

If a sympathetic and understanding reader were to offer any adverse criticism of Mr. Partridge's book it would be that he, in the apparent desire to present a complete word picture, has dwelt at too great length upon inconsequential happenings to assure the continuing interest of lay readers. One who has first-hand knowledge of the scene, the neighbor of the people whose intimate affairs are discussed, reads all he has written, and reads with interest.

Fortunately, there now is available, in acceptable form, just such character studies of the country doctor and the country lawyer as Edward Eggleston, years ago, gave us in his stories of the circuit rider and the Hoosier schoolmaster.

F. L. P.

Literary Bonanza at the Golden Gate

San Francisco's Literary Frontier, by Franklin Walker. New York: Knopf. $5.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of Boston, no other place in the United States has been the nucleus of a more compact and vigorous literary life than the city at the Golden Gate. Much of the most truly American literature—American in spirit and in subject matter—has emanated from this Western setting.

With this pioneer activity in the field of letters, the names of Bret Harte and Mark Twain are inseparably associated. Among the other widely known writers of this area are Ambrose Bierce and Joaquin Miller—not to mention Jack London, Frank Norris, and others of later date. Less well known as California men of letters are Charles Warren Stoddard, Prentice Mulford, and Henry George. And less well known than these, outside the borders of the Golden State, was that pioneer woman with a pen, Ina Coolbrith, who presided over the literary activities of these men who searched for the golden word while their fellows washed the sands for flakes and nuggets.

The quality of artistic production in some cases was not high, but for picturesqueness the lives and works of these writers can hardly be surpassed. It is amazing that so many decades should have passed before an adequate picture of their lives and times should have been written. For Mr. Walker's is the first adequate and comprehensive presentation of the subject as a whole. Gold is where you find it, and he has struck it rich.

♦ ♦ ♦

One involuntarily associates this book with Van Wyck Brooks' "The Flowering of New England." Different as is the subject matter, it has the same happy faculty of making a whole epoch live again, of presenting literary history against a satisfying background.

The span of this history extends from 1848 to 1875—from the Gold Rush to the coming of the railroad, and a little beyond. The book provides a picture of what San Francisco and the mining towns of the hinterland were doing and thinking in those spectacular, rough-and-tumble days. One might think there would have been no time for writing in the midst of all this turmoil, yet the output was enormous. We get glimpses of some 40 minor writers, almost every one of them a fascinating character, whatever the quality of his work. Bancroft, whose "history factory" we see in full operation, estimated that Californians supported more newspapers per man than any other people in the country.

Life was fresh, vigorous, and writing had these qualities, though it was often lacking in refinement. San Francisco, as Mr. Walker remarks, "remained rough and grew sophisticated at the same time." When its writers realized that what was going on about them had literary possibilities, some of them found the road to fame and fortune.

♦ ♦ ♦

For those who like odd characters, there is rich digging here. Old Block (Alonzo Deland), of the famous nose; John Rollin Ridge (Yellow Bird), the Cherokee chieftain who immortalized—none too accurately—the adventures of the famous outlaw, Joaquin Murieta; John Phoenix (George Horatio Derby), the army officer-engineer-humorist; Starr King, the Unitarian minister from Boston who did much to save California for the Union; Artemus Ward; Adah Isaacs Menken, who alone could act Mazeppa; Clarence King, and John Muir of the Sierra all pass across this stage. Actors in one of the world's most spectacular dramas, against the backdrop of the breath-taking California landscape, they are now fitted neatly for the first time into their respective niches in the hall of literary fame. But they do not fit into niches. These strong individualities defy classification. They were the stuff that San Francisco literature has always been made of.

L. R. M.

Happy Adventurers

The Great Drama of Kumasi, by Whynyard Montagu Hall. London: Putnam. 15s. net. Happy Countryman, by C. Henry Warren. London: Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. net.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS AGO, Major Hall, at the head of 389 native troops, with 12 British officers and N. C. O.'s, advanced from the Gold Coast to rescue the little group of white men and women beleaguered in the fort at Kumasi, 141 miles away in the interior of Ashanti. It was, I think, a task that might have made even Cortes hesitate, with 40,000 Ashantis to give the reason why; but by a piece of heroic and imaginative bluff, Major Hall ensured the relief being made. It is the first time that this thrilling page of history has been written in full; and the author makes the most of it, winning his battles over again in print with the same confident handling of his means, the same insight into essentials, and the same modest but inspiring manner that, one deduces, he displayed in the field.

Mark Thurston, Mr. Warren's Countryman, an East Anglian farm laborer, is a sort of peasant Ulysses, in whom the conservative, stay-at-home temperament of his kind mingles oddly with an adventurous streak to produce what is, in every sense, a "happy" original. His recollections are nearly all concerned with the fun that he has had from a life in which "uncertainty for the morrow has . . . been almost the only certainty"; and though the village sometimes winks skeptically when the returned wanderer speaks, his tales, no less than his sturdy character, ring completely true here.

E. F.-B.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Social Function of Science, by J. D. Bernal (Macmillan, $3.50) is a summary of the history, shortcomings, and possibilities of natural science as a social instrument.

The Book of the States 1939-40 (Council of State Governments, Chicago, $3.50) provides an authoritative reference manual of the 48 states.

Wanted: Good Neighbors, by Nicholas Roosevelt (The National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., New York). A pamphlet stating the case of American capitalists for better treatment in Latin America.

They Fly Through the Air with the Greatest of Ease, by Norman Corwin (Orton, $1.50). Dramatic poem which attracted wide commendation when radiocast. A piercing arraignment of warfare in the air.

Six Centuries of Fine Prints, assembled by Carl Zigrosser (Covici-Friede, $1.98). A collection of 488 reproductions of great etchings, lithographs, aquatints, woodcuts and engravings, with a 200-page introduction. First published at $5.

Charles Willson Peale, by Charles Coleman Sellers (Feather and Good, $7.50). A scholarly study of an artist of American Revolutionary times who was distinguished as patriot and painter.

Sir John Vanburgh, by Laurence Whistler (Macmillan, $5). The rounded life of a dramatist and architect of eighteenth century note in London related and appraised.

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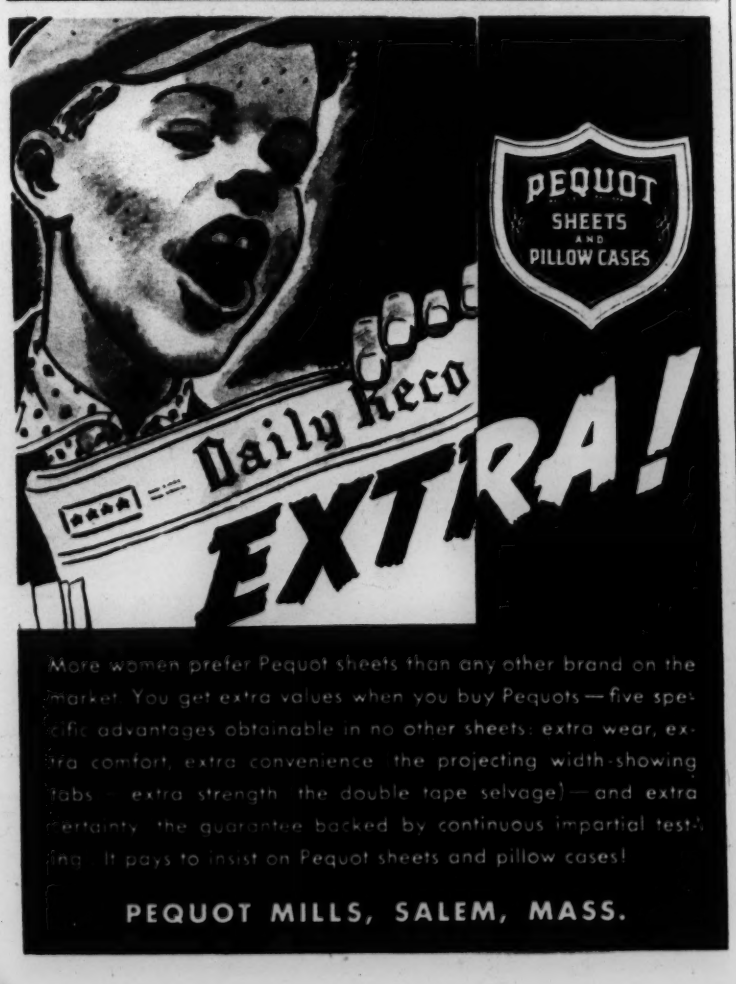

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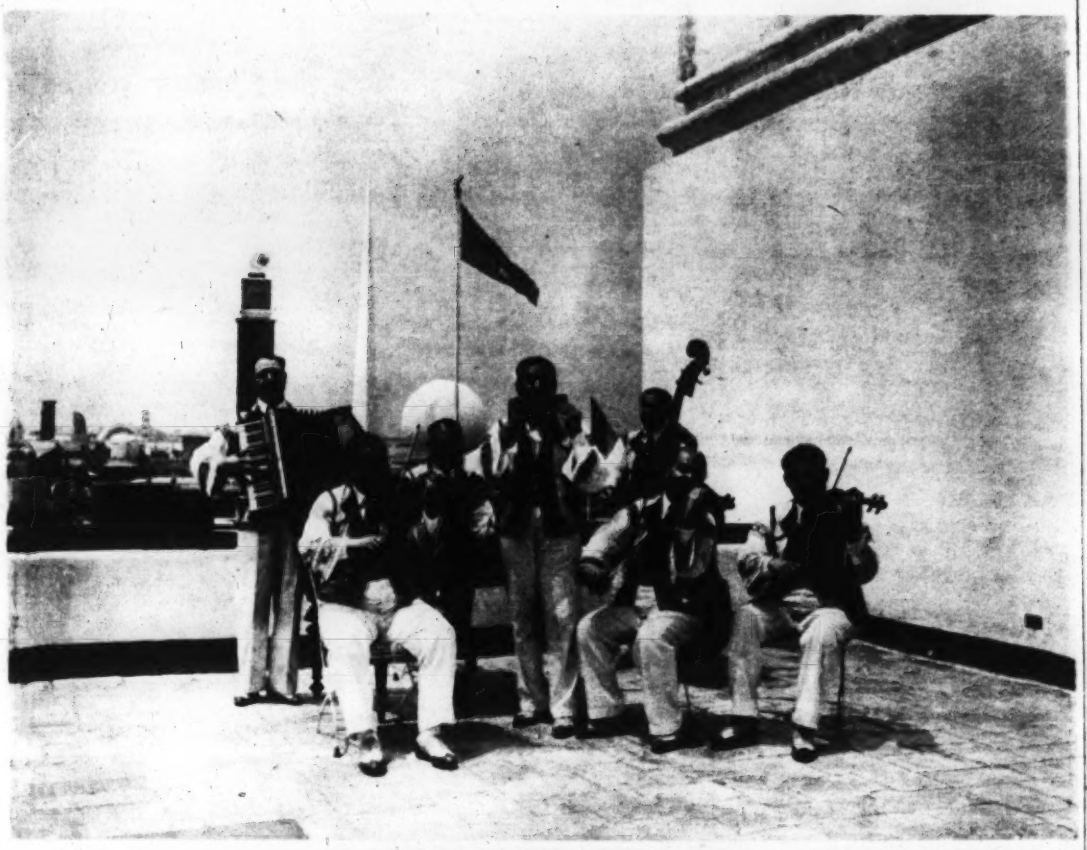
The Skirl of the Pipes



HE LEADS HIS ORCHESTRA WITH PANPIPES Underwood and Underwood

Fanica Luca and His Orchestra on the Terrace of the Rumanian House at the New York World's Fair

IN THESE AMAZING DAYS of swing which pelts one from all sides, and African tom-toms injected into the rearrangement of the classical compositions of Bach, Brahms, and Bizet, it is with complete enchantment that one listens to the thrilling skirl of bagpipes.

For weeks past bagpipe tunes have echoed out over that stretch of flatlands which accommodates the New York World's Fair. Few "days of nations" get by without them. Ireland, France, Poland, and Italy and, of course, Scotland, all contribute their corps of marching pipers. They play melodies from far and perhaps unknown sections of little-traveled lands. When the horns of the Fair's bus trains pipe out the first strains of "Sidewalks of New York," some facetious bagpipe player, through with his parade, picks up the notes and completes Manhattan's favorite anthem.

Each season clans gather in Gotham and, behind the instruments of the Highlanders, march in costume to Central Park, where a wreath is placed upon the statue of their beloved "Bobby" Burns.

Every year we watch the march and listen to the tenor strain an octave above the deep-throated skirl of the pipes and the strange regular throb of the drums. The Scot marches in parade in full clan tartan, with sporran and dirk, jacket and vest of tweed, and lace ruffles on his cuffs, and his music is lovely and mellow as one compares it with lingering affection to the blare of swing bands.

* * *

It may be a far cry from the historic highlands and the lochs of "Bonnie Scotland," but on the shrill echo of the pipes we are carried back to a trip to Glasgow and the House of Henderson, where bagpipes have been manufactured for three generations.

Peter Henderson established this plant in Renfrew Street in Glasgow in 1868. A piper of the first rank and a man of excellent ability in fashioning musical instruments, the demand for his products soon skyrocketed into a high which has been maintained for the last threescore years and ten.

To get a genuine tang of the real bagpipe one has to plunge into the romantic highlands of old Scotland. Here their tunes shrill with melodies of folk songs in the highland tradition for hundreds of years. Unquestionably, they fit into the richest mosaic of music.

In the Henderson factory we saw woods from far-off lands seasoned and turned, shaped and bored. Hide bags were fabricated with skill unbelievable. We watched the makers of reeds produce miraculous slender things. For hours we followed jewelers as they engraved and mounted trimmings of precious metal and the kilt and sporran makers.

Penetrating the enchantments of the base drones and the tenor drones, we saw pipers' fingers travel up and down the chanters and listened as they played every tune we requested.

* * *

Bagpipes are constructed of many woods and metals, which come from different parts of the world—African blackwood, ivory, silver, gold, ebony, nickel, cocuswood and many hides. The instrument itself is traced back into remote antiquity and forms a link between the syrinx and the organ. Historians have found that in many forms it returns to Persia, Egypt, Chaldea and ancient Greece. Allusions to the beating reed sunk three inches down the pipe is found in Plato's Crito. The Romans are known to have introduced the instrument into the British Isles. From England its use spread to Caledonia and Ireland, where it took root and became a military instrument definitely identifying itself with the Celts.

Itinerant musicians adopted it, and actors and jugglers. Eventually it found its way into homes and use in civic affairs. In the thirteenth century the bagpipe became a court instrument, played by minnesingers and troubadours. An offshoot of it, the musette, originated in France and became popular with the pomp and luxury of Louis. But inflating the bag by breath was an ungraceful procedure in the silks and satins of the court, and the bellows and arm notion were substituted. Then came the cornemuse of the shepherds and the panpipes of rustic swains, which the rich brush of sentiment has painted into all mythology.

If one cares to witness a brilliant performance on these oldest of all wind instruments, they have but to drop into the Rumanian Restaurant at the New York World's Fair. A panpipe virtuoso named Fanica Luca has been imported from Bucharest and, with his czimbalom and string orchestra, festoons the evening air with beautiful melodies in as exciting and genuinely fascinating a performance as one is likely to hear anywhere. Visitors crowd themselves about all the available entrances and, night after night, space to dine is at a premium.

* * *

No melody is too difficult for this amazing fellow to play on his pipes. In bewildering successsion he may pipe Strauss' "Tales From the Vienna Woods," a Rumanian Sârba, and one of Irving Berlin's popular melodies. But, mind you, none of it is in swing.

His pipes, we learn, are made of mellowed bamboo and run two octaves. They are fashioned by Barbu Loutaru of Bucharest, the only panpipe maker in the world today. The pipes are cut in somewhat circular shape, run about 12 inches in length, and stand 6 inches at their deepest pipe.

Luca learned his trade from his father and is said to be the only musician who leads an orchestra with panpipes. We should love to hear him accompany Lily Pons in the "Lakme" Bell Song or the Caro Nome. And why not? Pipes and Musette found a place in the first orchestral compositions, and it might be an idea to score a "part for pipes" into modern orchestration. Mayhap it would slow up swing.

CLARKE ROBINSON

..For a New and Better Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

for personal redemption through service to society, which may give new vitality to Protestantism; from the re-evaluation of all values painfully achieved by Jewish and other refugees who have found material possessions of little avail against persecution; from the demand for social reform, first launched by socialists and syndicalists, which now inspires anti-democratic movements like National Socialism and Communism. Wherever this search for new values is present, we see at work the forces which are breaking up prewar society, whose remnants had been embalmed, not buried, by the peace treaties—just as Christianity broke up the pagan world, and the French Revolution shattered the ancien régime.

* * *

These movements, much as they may differ in their starting-points, have one thing in common; the desire to reintegrate the individual, who had become an isolated and solitary atom, into the community of his fellow-beings; to reconcile his development with the needs of society as a whole; and to harmonize the unhampered growth of each national group with the peaceful progress of the international community. Modern industry, which subordinates individual craftsmanship to mass production shapes social and economic relations along collective lines. From this trend toward collectivism there is no escape save in a defeatist attempt to recreate the pre-industrial era.

* * *

What we need is not Utopia, but courage to grapple with facts as they are. The basic conflict today, both in the national and the international sphere, is not between individualism and collectivism, but between diametrically opposed methods of creating a society in which individuals (and nations) will subordinate their particular interests to those of the group in which they live. Wherever totalitarian dictatorship becomes the order of the day, this new society will be the product of force and coercion. If the democracies prevail — without first adopting totalitarian forms—then the new society will be the product of voluntary abnegation on the part of individuals and nations.

The greater the political maturity of a people, the keener their sense of social responsibility, the less painful will be the period of transition we are all undergoing or about to undergo. This transition, far from causing us despair or anxiety, should be a challenge to our intelligence, our enthusiasm, our powers of constructive imagination. To a struggle in which the future of humanity is at stake we must bring not fear, but faith that we can lay the bases of a new peace which would be something more than an interval between wars.

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There's Dancing in Eire

ONE ASPECT of the Gaelic revival which is almost universally welcomed is dancing. The present campaign to make Irish the primary tongue in Eire is often criticized as impractical under modern conditions, but dancing, as a leisure-time enjoyment, is popular with Irish youth and undeniably attractive to the outsider.

Boys and girls meet in halls, or —in country places—in their own and each other's homes, to dance the traditional dances, and adults come to watch them. Ceildhtes (pronounced kaylee), functions at which only Irish dances are allowed, often take place in the kitchen in remote country places, and at times so many crowd into it that there is difficulty in finding space for the dancers.

The music at the Ceildhte is usually a concertina or accordion, played by a man, rarely by a woman, the tunes being old native melodies, simple and gay. At times there may be a violin but the Irish harp, which originally came from Scotland, is now only heard in large cities. Seventy years ago, however, every village had its harper who was supposed to have kept unchanged the music which the bards played, a thousand years ago, in the gold and cedar halls of High Tara. The Irish bagpipe has also gone. In a few houses, especially where a son has been to the United States, there may be a gramophone, but it is not suitable for the reels which go better to music played by a human accompanist.

Some country folk are learning the city dances but the Gaelic League does its best to discourage these non-Irish dances.

Throughout the Ceildhte the men remain on one side of the room, the women on the other; at a glance they meet in the middle to take up their positions.

No evening is complete without a solo dancer, generally a young man who does a jig or hornpipe or reel. Both boys and girls are now learning these old dances at school, so in 10 years girl performers will be as usual as men, but they will need short skirts in order to show the beauty of movement, not only of the feet but of the legs.

The jig is the modern word for Hey de gigue of which Spenser wrote—

"The piper he struck up
And merrily he did play,
The shaking of the sheets
And eke the Irish Hey."

The reel came from Scotland for, as it is only 16 miles from the north of Ireland to Scotland there was, in earlier times, a constant exchange between the Gaels of these two countries. The names of the jig tunes, "The Praties are Dug," "Smash the Windows," "Lillibulero," "Rowdledum Randy," and the names of the reels, "The Wind Shakes the Barley," "Farewell to Whiskey," "The Pure Drop," are of the same type as the names used for Set Running in the Kentucky Mountains.

In the remoter districts, such as the mountains of Cork, Donegal, Connemara and the valleys of the Mourne Mountains of Ulster, there may also be a song accompanied by the accordion. These songs are long stories in which happiness and sorrow, kindliness and tragedy each play their part. The older singers not only sing, but, at intervals, dance and sing together, producing a light-hearted gaiety which fills the audience with delight.

At a Ceildhte in the far western peninsula of Dingle, in a cabin far across the fields, a Shanachie (the Gaelic for a professional story teller), a man aged 78 years, kept some 40 neighbors amused for more than four hours. Over the fire hung an iron pot full of potatoes cooking for a cow that had just calved; in a near corner, on sweet straw, lay a large sow with her eight new-born piglets; along one wall sat or stood the men; on the opposite side were the women and, at the far end, a hen occasionally clucked to the chicks which she was keeping warm in a shallow box.

The Shanachie told stories, sang, danced, rested while the young people did reels, and then resumed his entertainment. At eleven o'clock he got up to go saying, "I must be going for 'tis far across the mountain to me home and I've a hundred more tales ye've not heard."

In country places the Ceildhte often used to take place at the Crossways, where four roads meet. Now that motor traffic has increased so much, however, Crossway dancing has ceased to be practicable, and country people often dance on the cement floor of the Ball Alleys, which are often built near a crossing. This Ball Game, which is very old, somewhat like Fives, is played by youths only, but the floor is often planned with a view to dancing.

On the sea-coast the Ceildhte often takes place on the small quays where the fishing boats land. Any place that is flat is good enough for a dance in Ireland, but perhaps none are more charming than these open air dances by the sea, with the stars above, the glow of the west still lighting the far horizon, and the rhythmical sound of the moving waves.

Nowadays, the girls wear dresses of modern design to the Ceildhte, but an effort is being made, so far without success, to revive the picturesque peasant dress of Connemara, with its full bright red skirt and tight-fitting dark blue or black bodice, and, around the neck a little kerchief gay with flowers or plaids.

No one who has not seen a Ceildhte in a simple farm house can have any idea of the charm, kindliness, grace and gaiety of the Irish peasants.

O. A. MERRITT-HAWKES

SCHOOL CHILDREN DANCING IN THE BLASKET ISLES

Photo: Charles C. Fennell

. . Japan Under Army Rule

(Continued from Page 3)

have been offered, buf the gain has been quietly consolidated.

It has been stated that the army and the industrialists have both been in the picture of Japanese control. The army has been on top. But it has remained the function of the Premier to preserve some sort of uneasy balance. The industrialists were still too big to be liquidated, little as the army either liked or respected them. In another day the Mitsuis, the Mitsubishi Company and the other great houses emulated big business in other lands by contributions to the political parties—not to one party alone but to various parties. As the politicians have yielded before the men of the sword, so have the industrialists in great degree; yet it is the industrialists who provide the munitions and generally keep the machinery turning, and the military has not yet quite solved the problem of how to do without big business. Some of its China experiments have backfired disastrously. It has still been necessary to preserve some measure of partnership relation but the family has been far from a happy one.

The army has been working out, rather successfully, many of its ideas of totalitarian state control—to the vast discomfort of business of all grades. Profits are limited, imports are directed and restricted, exports are controlled in as large degree as possible, huge war loans and outright contributions are exacted, industry is told what it may and may not make. Industrialism has been going on more of a war basis daily, and in general the whole nation has been constantly directing its resources and energies more and more in channels laid down by the army.

Meanwhile it may be mentioned in conclusion that the army has been learning more about politics than it used to know, in keeping with its new situation. Writing recently in the Nippon Hyoron, the political critic, Hideo Isa, pointed out that in another day, interference by the army and navy in politics was taboo and no portfolios other than the War and Navy were held by officers in actual service. After the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai in May, 1932, it became customary for an army or navy man to form a Cabinet. Although a civilian Premier Hiranuma was regarded as a false-front behind which the army works. Moreover, as Mr. Isa remarks: "Everybody knows that the so-called five-Minister conferences generally are attended by the Premier and the Finance, Foreign, War and Navy Ministers, but they are led by the two service Ministers. This was proof that the military had come to enjoy the right of speaking in the domain of politics to an extent considerably greater than before"—which most outsiders will consider an understatement. Account must be taken, too, of the services to block the formation of any Cabinet by refusing to furnish War or Navy Ministers if the rest of those chosen are not satisfactory—a power that had been increasingly exercised.

Among leading military-politician notables have been General Kuniaki Koiso, former chief of staff of the Kwantung army, Overseas Minister; General Kasunari Ugaki, a moderate who reduced armaments and his own army popularity but is described by a Japanese writer as "a man of wisdom, winning personality and political acumen"; the extremist General Baron Sadao Araki, anti-Russian and chauvinistic former Education Minister; the all-powerful Lieut.-Gen. Seishoro Itagaki, former War Minister, who came up from poverty and could be mistaken for an incipient dictator if Japan's frequent shifts of leadership were not taken into consideration; Major General Kanji Ishihara of the Kwantung army clique who has been one of the strongly anti-Soviet northward-watchers; and the mislabeled "Lawrence of Manchuria," Lieut.-Gen. Kenjo Doihara, adept at turning trouble to his purpose.

It is a baffling task to try to make up a list. How, for instance, to deal with General Iwane Matsui? A few years ago he was entertained in Shanghai by Madame Sun Yat-sen because of his cultural ideas for "Pan-Asia" unity; recalled to active service from retirement he became the first commander at Shanghai after fighting started, and perpetrated a "victory parade" through the International Settlement while his men indulged in orgies at Nanking; then he was taken back to Japan and dropped into obscurity again. Such erratic happenings in a single personal history exemplify the difficulty in dealing with the extraordinary army of Japan in broad terms.

It may be said that in time of war, the army is bound to be in a high and probably more or less controlling position in any country. While Japan fights, the general position is nothing like as extraordinary as must result from peace. Then will come the test of such things as the army's rooting in proletarian-peasant Japan, and its ability to bind fast the great capitalist forces within a totalitarian frame. Meanwhile the months of continued "emergency" give the army its best chance to maintain its hold upon the national politics and economy, but whether, in the new turn of events, it will be able to maintain that hold remains to be seen.

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. . Oh, Say, . .

(Continued from Page 4)

anthem in its entirety, I offer the four original stanzas:

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses,
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream?
'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country shall leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home and war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is Our Trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Are these words symbolic of those ideals for which the United States was founded? Are they, as many claim, too martial and too little indicative of the brotherhood of man? When the world looks to this nation for the preservation of peace, do we want to inspire our youth with a national anthem that commemorates "bombs bursting in air"? Do we talk peace and sing war?

Frederic Jagel, Metropolitan Opera tenor and three generations American, is sponsoring a "New National Anthem Contest" to promote a search for words and music to take the place of "The Star-Spangled Banner," because he sincerely believes the present anthem is impossible for the average person to sing or to remember easily, and because it fails, in his opinion, to reflect America's "diplomacy of peace." In 1929 a similar contest sponsored by Florence Brooks-Aten failed to produce a popular substitute for the present anthem.

Will Mr. Jagel succeed in stimulating our poets and musicians to a successful effort in producing an anthem so inspired that it will fire our imaginations and be at once worthy of our national ideals and sufficiently "catchy" as a musical composition to impress itself on our memories? Is this the way to produce a stirring piece of music or poetry, or must it come into being on the crest of an emotional upheaval?

Marshall Kernochan, writing in the Outlook for March 19, 1930, said: "My conviction is firm that in the days to come the American people, perhaps in an hour of great crisis or danger, will produce the poet and the composer who will give us a purely national anthem commensurate in inspiration, dignity, and artistic worth with our stature as a nation."

BIRTHPLACE AND AUTHOR
Francis Scott Key, Writer of America's National Anthem and (Above) Fort McHenry of Baltimore, Maryland.

In Biblical Sinai

Across the desolate sand dunes of Sinai, historic peninsula which links the continents of Africa and Asia at the head of the Red Sea, Egyptian authorities are building a new road. "This road," says the National Geographic Society, "is planned as a strategic route over which to move troops between Palestine and Egypt, without the usual handicap of weather delays. Beginning at Ismailia on the Suez Canal and reaching across the wide northern stretch of cone-shaped Sinai, the new road is expected to be less susceptible to sudden washouts (the terror of construction in these parts) than is the present route to the south which now runs from Suez to the Palestine border. Not far away is one of the world's most famous paths, the ancient and much-traveled Biblical route between Egypt and Palestine. Along this way came two Josephs of the Bible, one sold into Egypt by his brothers, the other, husband of Mary. To the south, along the pathway of the Children of Israel, lies Mount Sinai where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Today, although airplanes fly over the peninsula and trains whistle along its northern coast, life as a whole in Sinai seems little changed from the time when the Israelites first saw it."

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Over the Editor's Desk

AS THIS EDITION goes to press, millions of men are massed on the frontiers of Europe, waiting for the order to march, or for word that may open the way to peaceful negotiation. Whatever the outcome of this tense moment, Vera Micheles Dean's conception of its underlying causes is well worth pondering. Whichever way men decide—regardless of whether they embark on war or trust at the last moment in peaceful discussion—they cannot escape the responsibility for dealing with the problems summarized in this article. The Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association has given us a keenly analytical outline of the path along which she believes peace lies. Her conception of the problem is that there are no "hard-and-fast solutions" for it, that the way must be left open for change by peaceful, democratic processes.

Randall Gould covers the Orient as Monitor correspondent, with headquarters in Shanghai. He has just concluded a lengthy stay in Tokyo.

America's national anthem is a product of an era when the American eagle was young and self-conscious and had a chip on each wing. The tune strikes a sour note at every patriotic public gathering. To indulge in such lyrical bombast, especially in the presence of British guests, is positively embarrassing. The words have long since been out of tune, too, with America's peaceful purpose. Natalie Gordon's article about the history and hysterics of "The Star-Spangled Banner" makes a good case for the drive now under way to produce a national hymn that is truly American.

Richard Lee Strout, the man who bearded Borah for us this week, is a veteran writer in the Monitor's Washington Bureau. Although qualified to write authoritatively on any phase of national politics, Mr. Strout is a specialist in the judicial branch of government by checks and balances. He knows Mr. Borah.

Leslie A. Sloper is the Monitor's arts editor. And he is one of the world's great music critics. Mr. Sloper's interview with our fellow townsman, the Atlantic, is based on his background, too, as Literary Editor of the Monitor.

The question of married women working has been a lively topic of late. Ethel C. Ince's article tills entirely new ground in this wide field of sociological discussion. What about the women who wish to carve out careers for themselves within the home? The Editor of the Monitor's young folks' pages has contributed a kindly, thoughtful, and we believe genuinely useful, study of that phase of the question. Mrs. Ince was formerly a member of the Monitor's New York staff.

Readers of Herbert B. Nichol's natural science column in the Monitor doubtless will find further clues to the amazing things one can find under the microscope, although naturally we think that he has given this week's magazine the pick of his collection.

In the Works

Right around college-opening time, we will have an article written especially for the great American influx of first-year men, entitled, "How to Be a Freshman." The author, H. Sydney Hayward, Jr., an ex-freshman, tells us, "I've got some swell advice for them. I wish I had followed it myself."

Walter Robb, editor of the American Chamber of Commerce Journal in Manila, has written us a piece about the Philippines and the cultural and trade ties with the United States.

Had any thrilling adventures? If so, don't miss John Eden's article about the Order that has just been founded to band together the hitherto unsung company of adventurers. Seafarers and explorers such as Admiral Byrd, Capt. Felix Riesenberg, Theodore Roosevelt, and Roy Chapman Andrews sit in solemn judgment on its board of admission, and apparently a good time is had by all.

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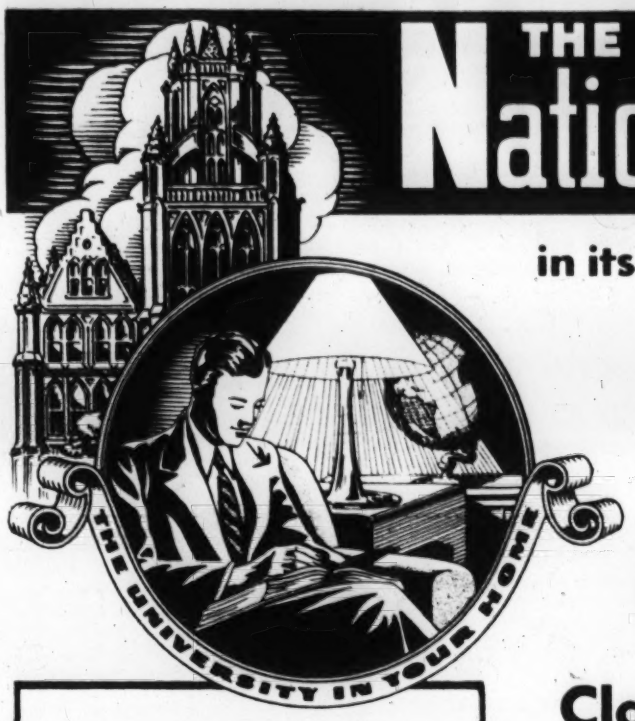

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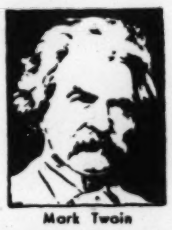
Mark Twain

FICTION

An American Tragedy, by Theodore Dreiser; *Anthony Adverse*, by Hervey Allen; Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*; Cervantes' *Don Quixote*; Dickens' *Oliver Twist*; Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*; Hugo's *Hunchback of Notre Dame*; Melville's *Moby Dick*; Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*; *Main Street*, by Sinclair Lewis; *Ethan Frome*, by Edith Walton, and hundreds of others.

Robert Louis Stevenson

FAMOUS LIVES

Cellini's Autobiography; *Benjamin Franklin's* Autobiography; *Samuel Pepys'* Diary; Papini's *Life of Christ*; Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*; Washington Irving's *Life of George Washington*; *Disraeli*, by Andre Maurois, and many more.

Victor Hugo

HISTORY

The Story of Mankind, by Hendrick Van Loon; *Days of Our Years*, by Pierre Van Paassen; Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; Froude's *History of England*; Carlyle's *History of the French Revolution*; Voltaire's *Russia Under Peter the Great*; and many other famous historical books.

Joseph Conrad

ESSAYS

Æsop's Fables; Addison, *The Spectator*; Leonardo da Vinci, *On Painting*; Emerson's *Nature*; *Montaigne's* Essays; Thoreau's *Walden*; Walton's *Compleat Angler*, and many other famous writings.

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Bernard Shaw

PHILOSOPHY

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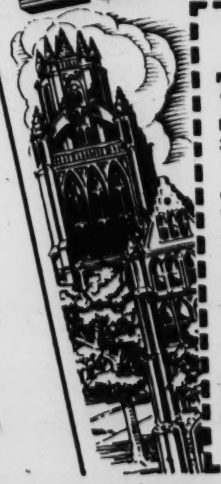

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